

MASON'S
OK SAUCE
The Cold Meat
Specialist

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ON SALE
THE DIRECTORY
& CHRONICLE
For CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1919
Fifty-Seventh Annual Issue.
PRICES:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.00
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD.

No. 19000. 號千九萬一第 日八十月 年未己 HONGKONG. FRIDAY, APRIL 19th, 1919. 五拜禮 號八十月四年八國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

CAPE WHITE WINES.
DRAKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP
Shipped by
J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.
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16, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Telephone No. 75.

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HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE,
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PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.
TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.
Every 15 minutes	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

NIGHT CARS.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. " 15 "
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 10 "
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. " 15 "
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for all
cars not already full running at the time
stated in the Company's time-tables, but not
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Company's Office. No Season
ticket will be issued until payment therefor
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
or by Cash.

MR. D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further Notice

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local
CANTON (Tol She Tau)	dep. 7.30	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.30	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.30	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00
SHEK LUNG	arr. 8.45	arr. 9.15	arr. 9.45	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.45	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.15
Shum Chun	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.20
Shum Chun	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.40	arr. 9.70	arr. 10.00	arr. 10.30	arr. 11.00	arr. 11.30	arr. 12.00	arr. 12.30	arr. 1.00
Shum Chun	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.75	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.35	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.35	dep. 12.05	dep. 12.35	dep. 1.05
Shum Chun	arr. 9.35	arr. 10.05	arr. 10.35	arr. 10.65	arr. 10.95	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 1.25
Shum Chun	dep. 9.40	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.70	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.30
Shum Chun	arr. 9.55	arr. 10.25	arr. 10.55	arr. 10.85	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.15	arr. 1.45
Shum Chun	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.60	dep. 10.90	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.20	dep. 1.50
Shum Chun	arr. 10.15	arr. 10.45	arr. 10.75	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 1.05	arr. 1.35	arr. 1.65
Shum Chun	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 11.80	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40	dep. 1.10	dep. 1.40	dep. 1.70
Shum Chun	arr. 10.35	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.65	arr. 11.95	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 1.25	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85
Shum Chun	dep. 10.40	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.40	dep. 11.70	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 1.00	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.60	dep. 1.90
Shum Chun	arr. 10.55	arr. 11.25	arr. 11.55	arr. 11.85	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 1.15	arr. 1.45	arr. 1.75	arr. 2.05
Shum Chun	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.30	dep. 11.60	dep. 11.90	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.20	dep. 1.50	dep. 1.80	dep. 2.10
Shum Chun	arr. 11.15	arr. 11.45	arr. 11.75	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 1.05	arr. 1.35	arr. 1.65	arr. 1.95	arr. 2.25
Shum Chun	dep. 11.20	dep. 11.50	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 1.20	dep. 1.50	dep. 1.80	dep. 2.10	dep. 2.40	dep. 2.70
Shum Chun	arr. 11.35	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.65	arr. 1.25	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75
Shum Chun	dep. 11.40	dep. 12.10	dep. 12.40	dep. 12.70	dep. 1.30	dep. 1.60	dep. 1.90	dep. 2.20	dep. 2.50	dep. 2.80
Shum Chun	arr. 11.55	arr. 12.25	arr. 12.55	arr. 12.85	arr. 1.35	arr. 1.65	arr. 1.95	arr. 2.25	arr. 2.55	arr. 2.85
Shum Chun	dep. 12.00	dep. 12.30	dep. 12.60	dep. 12.90	dep. 1.40	dep. 1.70	dep. 2.00	dep. 2.30	dep. 2.60	dep. 2.90
Shum Chun	arr. 12.15	arr. 12.45	arr. 12.75	arr. 13.05	arr. 1.45	arr. 1.75	dep. 2.05	dep. 2.35	dep. 2.65	dep. 2.95
Shum Chun	dep. 12.20	dep. 12.50	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.50	arr. 1.50	arr. 1.80	arr. 2.10	arr. 2.40	arr. 2.70	arr. 3.00
Shum Chun	arr. 12.35	arr. 13.05	arr. 13.35	arr. 13.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 12.40	dep. 13.10	dep. 13.40	dep. 13.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 12.55	arr. 13.25	arr. 13.55	arr. 13.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 13.00	dep. 13.30	dep. 13.60	dep. 13.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 13.15	arr. 13.45	arr. 13.75	arr. 14.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 13.20	dep. 13.50	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.50	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 13.35	arr. 14.05	arr. 14.35	arr. 14.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 13.40	dep. 14.10	dep. 14.40	dep. 14.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 13.55	arr. 14.25	arr. 14.55	arr. 14.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 14.00	dep. 14.30	dep. 14.60	dep. 14.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 14.15	arr. 14.45	arr. 14.75	arr. 15.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 14.20	dep. 14.50	dep. 14.80	dep. 15.10	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 14.35	arr. 15.05	arr. 15.35	arr. 15.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 14.40	dep. 15.10	dep. 15.40	dep. 15.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 14.55	arr. 15.25	arr. 15.55	arr. 15.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 15.00	dep. 15.30	dep. 15.60	dep. 15.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 15.15	arr. 15.45	arr. 15.75	arr. 16.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 15.20	dep. 15.50	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.50	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 15.35	arr. 16.05	arr. 16.35	arr. 16.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 15.40	dep. 16.10	dep. 16.40	dep. 16.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 15.55	arr. 16.25	arr. 16.55	arr. 16.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 16.00	dep. 16.30	dep. 16.60	dep. 16.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 16.15	arr. 16.45	arr. 16.75	arr. 17.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 16.20	dep. 16.50	dep. 16.80	dep. 17.10	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 16.35	arr. 17.05	arr. 17.35	arr. 17.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 16.40	dep. 17.10	dep. 17.40	dep. 17.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 16.55	arr. 17.25	arr. 17.55	arr. 17.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 17.00	dep. 17.30	dep. 17.60	dep. 17.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 17.15	arr. 17.45	arr. 17.75	arr. 18.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 17.20	dep. 17.50	dep. 17.80	dep. 18.10	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 17.35	arr. 18.05	arr. 18.35	arr. 18.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 17.40	dep. 18.10	dep. 18.40	dep. 18.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 17.55	arr. 18.25	arr. 18.55	arr. 18.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 18.00	dep. 18.30	dep. 18.60	dep. 18.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 18.15	arr. 18.45	arr. 18.75	arr. 19.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 18.20	dep. 18.50	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.50	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 18.35	arr. 19.05	arr. 19.35	arr. 19.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 18.40	dep. 19.10	dep. 19.40	dep. 19.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 18.55	arr. 19.25	arr. 19.55	arr. 19.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 19.00	dep. 19.30	dep. 19.60	dep. 19.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 19.15	arr. 19.45	arr. 19.75	arr. 20.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 19.20	dep. 19.50	dep. 20.20	dep. 20.50	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 19.35	arr. 20.05	arr. 20.35	arr. 20.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 19.40	dep. 20.10	dep. 20.40	dep. 20.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 19.55	arr. 20.25	arr. 20.55	arr. 20.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 20.00	dep. 20.30	dep. 20.60	dep. 20.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 20.15	arr. 20.45	arr. 20.75	arr. 21.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 20.20	dep. 20.50	dep. 20.80	dep. 21.10	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 20.35	arr. 21.05	arr. 21.35	arr. 21.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 20.40	dep. 21.10	dep. 21.40	dep. 21.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 20.55	arr. 21.25	arr. 21.55	arr. 21.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 21.00	dep. 21.30	dep. 21.60	dep. 21.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 21.15	arr. 21.45	arr. 21.75	arr. 22.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 21.20	dep. 21.50	dep. 21.80	dep. 22.10	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 21.35	arr. 22.05	arr. 22.35	arr. 22.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 21.40	dep. 22.10	dep. 22.40	dep. 22.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 21.55	arr. 22.25	arr. 22.55	arr. 22.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 22.00	dep. 22.30	dep. 22.60	dep. 22.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 22.15	arr. 22.45	arr. 22.75	arr. 23.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 22.20	dep. 22.50	dep. 22.80	dep. 23.10	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 22.35	arr. 23.05	arr. 23.35	arr. 23.65	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 22.40	dep. 23.10	dep. 23.40	dep. 23.70	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 22.55	arr. 23.25	arr. 23.55	arr. 23.85	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 23.00	dep. 23.30	dep. 23.60	dep. 23.90	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	arr. 23.15	arr. 23.45	arr. 23.75	arr. 24.05	arr. 1.55	arr. 1.85	arr. 2.15	arr. 2.45	arr. 2.75	arr. 3.05
Shum Chun	dep. 23.20	dep. 23.								

THEATRE ROYAL at 915 p.m.
TWO EXTRA CONCERTS
TO-MORROW (Saturday),
 April 19th,

NEXT TUESDAY,
 April 22nd,
 LEO, JAN & MISCHIE

CHERNIAVSKY
 Book at MOUTRIE'S. Prices \$3. \$2 & \$1.

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS Co.

WILL PRESENT
 EACH EVENING at 9.15 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH.	NOW RUNNING IN LONDON, THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."
MONDAY, APRIL 22ND.	HORACE ANNESLEY VACHELL'S GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
TUESDAY, APRIL 23RD.	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB... DORIS PHILLIPS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24TH.	STANLEY HOUGHTON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
THURSDAY, MAY 1ST.	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
FRIDAY, MAY 2ND.	THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
SATURDAY, MAY 3RD.	THE FAMOUS THREE-GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
MONDAY, MAY 5TH.	BRIEUX'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY)
TUESDAY, MAY 6TH.	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD

Prices - - - \$3. \$2 & \$1.
 Booking now open at MOUTRIE'S.

BIG HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

at

THE CORONET.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW at 4.30 and 9.15 p.m.

"WHEN A MAN SEES RED."

TO-MORROW at 2.15 p.m.

Special Children's Matinee.

SUNDAY, at 6 and 9.15 p.m.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON

in

RIP VAN WINKLE

A world famous artist in his greatest play.

MONDAY, at 2.30, 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

in

"THE FIRST LAW"

(See special Advertisement in Monday's paper).

20,000 DOCTORS
 are recommending

PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of **INESTIMABLE VALUE** as a food for all classes of workers.—Dr. Virchow, Berlin.

FINAL BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

BRITISH ARMY'S TASK.

VALOUR OF OUR INFANTRY.

A supplement to a recent *London Gazette* contains a despatch from General Sir George Milne, commanding the British army in Macedonia, dealing with the operations in the Balkan theatre from October, 1917, up to the conclusion of the armistice with Turkey at the end of October last. Our army's part in the final campaign, which brought about the complete overthrow of Bulgaria, is less spectacular than that of other Allied forces, was equally essential and decisive, and was carried through with the wonted heroism and self-sacrifice which the experience of the war has taught the world to expect from British soldiers. In the great attack our divisions were set a very heavy task. On the Lake Doiran heights they had to assault prepared positions whose great natural strength was supplemented by all the arts of military engineering, and they paid a heavy toll for their success. But they achieved the designed object—the pinning down of the enemy's reserves in the Vardar Valley while the Franco-Serbian Army swept forward through the breach made in the centre.

General Milne discloses the interesting fact that, after Bulgaria's surrender, an Allied army, under his command, was formed for an advance on Constantinople. This force was on the point of seizing Adrianople when the conclusion of the armistice with Turkey put an end to the operations.

During the greater part of the period covered by the despatch the British force was responsible for the whole of the eastern sector of the front from the mouth of the Struma river to the Vardar Valley, a line of about 100 miles. The strength of the army had already been reduced by the transfer to another theatre of two divisions and two cavalry brigades, and in the early part of the summer a fourth of the remaining infantry was transferred to France. The deficiency was made good by drawing upon the Greek forces. Up to the opening of the final offensive only minor operations were undertaken, consisting of raids on the enemy's positions. It was during June that the first indications of a lowering in moral of the Bulgarian army became noticeable. The number of deserters largely increased, and from their statements it appeared that the Bulgarian Higher Command was meditating an attack on a large scale on the British front from the sea to Lake Doiran. Later information showed that certain enemy units were, however, in a state bordering on mutiny and refused to obey orders.

THE GREAT ATTACK.
 Towards the end of July General Milne received instructions from General Franchet d'Espèrey—who in the previous month had succeeded General Guillaumat in the chief command—to prepare for a general offensive, timed to take place during the first fortnight of September. In this the British troops—provided the Allies on the front held by the Serbian Army succeeded in piercing the enemy's centre—were to attack and take the heights to the west and north-east of Lake Doiran. The three British divisions in this sector were reinforced by two divisions of the Corps of National Defence of the Hellenic Army, a regiment of Hellenic cavalry, and a group of Hellenic heavy artillery. It was clear that the enemy suspected an impending attack, but did not know where the blow was to fall. His reserves were reported to be in the Vardar Valley. To prevent their withdrawal, and to deceive him as to the sector chosen for the main Allied attack, operations were begun on the afternoon of September 1st, after heavy artillery preparation, against the rocky and strongly fortified salient north of Alak Mahale, on the right bank of the Vardar. The troops engaged were the 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment and the 10th Battalion Hampshire Regiment, of the 27th Division. The undertaking proved an entire success.

On the morning of September 14th the general attack began all along the eighty-mile front from Lake Doiran to Monastir. The Franco-Serbian troops, under the command of Vukobratovich, stormed the Bulgarian trenches on the mountain heights from Sokol to Vetrenik. Before noon the enemy's first and second line were in the possession of Allied troops. This initial victory forced a withdrawal on the flanks. The gap of twelve kilometres was enlarged to one of 25 kilometres. The way was opened for advance to the heights of Kozjak. The success on which an assault on the Doiran sector was conditional had been attained, and General Milne was ordered to attack on the morning of September 18th.

The effective strength of the British troops at this most trying period of the year in Macedonia had, owing to climatic disease and a sudden and severe epidemic of influenza, fallen below one-half of the normal establishment. The Allied Commander-in-Chief, therefore, further reinforced the Army by a regiment of French infantry. The whole of this composite force of British, Hellenic, and French was entrusted to the command of Lieut. General Sir H. F. M. Wilson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Simultaneously with the main attack, a secondary and surprise attack

was to be made round the east and north-east sides of the lake against the Bulgar trenches on the slopes of the Belasica range. If successful, the action would turn the Doiran-Vardar front on its left, and in any case would prevent reinforcements moving to the west. The sector was placed under the orders of Lieut. General C. J. Briggs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

The Bulgarian front between Lake Doiran and the Vardar was one of exceptional strength, dominated by the "P" Ridge and Grand Couronne. The former, from a height of over 2,000ft., sloped southward towards the British lines, overlooking the whole country south to Salonika. The enemy had taken full advantage of his ground. He was strongly entrenched in three successive lines, with communication trenches deeply cut into the rock, and roomy, well-timbered dug-outs, with concrete machine-gun emplacements, and, on the crest between "P" Ridge and Grand Couronne, with concrete gun-pits. It was the key position of the Vardar-Doiran defences, and he held it with his best troops.

BATTALION'S TWENTY SURVIVORS.
 On the morning of September 18th the two regiments of the Hellenic Division on the right stormed the enemy position up to the neighbourhood of Doiran Hill, and took a large number of prisoners. On the left the 66th Infantry Brigade, which had been detailed to lead the attack on the "P" Ridge, advanced with consummate self-sacrifice and gallantry. Here the enemy had established three strong lines of defence, teeming with concrete machine-gun emplacements, from which they could sweep and enfilade the whole front. After severe fighting the 12th Battalion, Cheshire Regiment, and the 9th Battalion, South Lancashire Regiment, supported by the 8th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, succeeded in reaching the third line of trenches.

At this point they came under devastating machine-gun fire and unable to make further progress, were eventually compelled to fall back to their original position. In their heroic attempt they had lost about 65 per cent. of their strength, including Lieut. Colonel the Hon. A. R. Clegg Hill, D.S.O., and Lieut. Colonel B. F. Bishop, M.C., who fell at the head of their battalions. In the centre, Hellenic and Welsh troops together assaulted the network of hills and trenches between the "P" Ridge and Grand Couronne and penetrated to a depth of about one mile. Severe loss was inflicted on the enemy, who offered a desperate resistance, supported by a heavy machine-gun fire from immensely strong emplacements blasted in the solid rock. In spite of this the lower slopes of Grand Couronne were reached. But the lack of success on the "P" Ridge made it impossible to retain the ground so hardily won, and the battalions gradually fell back to their former lines, the last to leave being the survivors of the 7th Battalion, South Wales Borderers—nineteen unwounded men and one wounded officer.

Apart from the prospect of a local advance it was essential to the progress of the Serbian Army that none of the enemy reserves which had been attracted to the Doiran-Vardar front should be diverted elsewhere. General Milne, therefore, gave orders that all the ground won should be held, and that the attack west of the lake should be renewed next morning with all available troops. Accordingly, at five a.m., Greek and Scottish troops moved forward against the enemy's positions on the lower slopes of Grand Couronne. Again, in spite of the intense machine-gun fire, they succeeded in reaching their objective at many points. Several of the intermediate woods were captured and held against determined counter-attacks. Unfortunately, on the left the Allied troops at their position of assembly had come under heavy barrage, and could make no further progress. In spite of this the 66th Infantry Brigade, which had moved up rapidly during the night from an influenza observation camp, twice gallantly tried alone to capture the "P" Ridge, but were driven back by overwhelming fire from the enemy's machine-guns. The effect was that the troops in the centre found their left flank exposed. Their right was also threatened, and they were compelled to fall back, stubbornly fighting the whole way. The 12th Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the 8th Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and the 11th Battalion, Scottish Rifles, covered the retirement, were captured and held against determined counter-attacks. Unfortunately, on the left the Allied troops at their position of assembly had come under heavy barrage, and could make no further progress. 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Have you ever noticed that when you are worried or under some special mental strain your digestion becomes upset? Anxiety quickly causes loss of nerve-tones throughout the system. Now the nervous and digestive systems are very intimately related, and the one cannot become affected without the other becoming upset. Bad nerves spell bad digestion. Similarly bad digestion causes loss of nervous energy. However, good digestion by stimulating the digestive organs, on which you depend for nourishment from food, into healthy activity, and robust health with full nerve energy will follow. To ensure this take Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals. Its tonic and corrective influence on stomach, liver, and bowels gives it an easy first place among all digestive remedies. Hosts of people by personal test have proved its results to be excellent. Similarly, you can benefit too.

Between two and three years back I fell a victim to indigestion. At first I simply felt a little out of sorts, and noticed a falling off of appetite, followed by an uncomfortable feeling at the stomach after meals, and a lack of energy and interest in my work and affairs. I thought it to be just a temporary indisposition which would soon pass off, but in this I was sadly mistaken, for I got worse and worse with each successive week, until I became very ill indeed, and suffered cruelly from pains which would begin in the stomach gradually extend to the back, sides, and chest, until I felt at times just as if I were being crushed. I suffered in the manner described for fully six months, and needless to say was greatly reduced and weakened in constitution, and depressed in spirits. I was persuaded by a friend to try a few doses of the Mother Seigel's Syrup. It brought me such comfort and relief that I obtained a bottle which wrought a really wonderful improvement in my condition. A second bottle of Seigel's Syrup completed the good work of the first, and cured me so perfectly that I have not known a single symptom of indigestion during the past year and eleven months. This is my reason for classing Mother Seigel's Syrup amongst the Very Best of Real Good Things.—Mr. W. Shanessy, 301, George Street, Brisbane.—April 7th, 1919.

(13)

**TELEGRAPHIC DELAYS.
CAUSE AND REMEDY.**

Telegraphic communication has been in a very unsatisfactory condition from the outbreak of the war. During the period of hostilities the public bore it in a spirit of patriotism. Inland telegrams arrived long after the persons who sent them from distant places. Large numbers were not put on the wires, but were despatched by rail, causing great inconvenience to the public in private and commercial life. Stories of the post beating the telegraph service were numerous, and what was true of the inland service applied also to communications to and from all parts of the world. Newspapers suffered with the public, and it was all borne with remarkable forbearance. When the fighting ceased improvements were expected, but hope have been shattered, and the public wants to know the reason.

Seeking information in official quarters, a representative of *The Daily Telegraph* at the end of February was assured that the situation was showing some improvement. With regard to the inland service, during the war the telegraph both operating and engineering was much depleted. Every effort was made to fill the gaps in the ranks by employing inexperienced people, including many women, pensioners, and, in fact, anyone available. The inexperienced hands were by no means satisfactory substitutes for the expert telegraphists and workmen who had been taken for the Royal Engineers and who were absolutely essential for Army purposes.

Nothing but what was absolutely imperative was done to the plant during the war, and the whole of it was not maintained at the proper standard. Especial did this apply to the wires. This is now brought home by every storm, each one finding the weak points and bringing about a hold-up that would not have occurred at a time when the plant was in a normal condition. Depletion of staff prevents prompt attention to breakdowns. This means that there are more stoppages and they last longer.

Statistics show that there is an increase of telegraphic work, more than ever before in the history of the Post Office, notwithstanding a fall in Press work and public work. The increase is entirely due to the enormous number of Government messages, all of which, no matter how unimportant, have priority. A Government official was wired to overnight to proceed to a distant northern town the following day, the telegram giving full instructions. At the London terminus, when presenting his warrant, he was given a telegram directing him to a south coast town, the telegram detailing full instructions. On arrival at the southern town he was met by the station-master with another telegram requesting his immediate return to London. From the telegram it was obvious that he was required to be at the London terminus at a time when the period before the war in the proportion of from thirteen to eight.

DEMOLITION DIFFICULTIES. Sometimes the Government messages are sent in large batches, and everything else is at once placed on one side. To make the difficulty more serious, there came the influenza epidemic. Over 10 per cent. of the Central Telegraph Office staff were absent in consequence. Every effort is being made to reconstruct the staff, and a long step would be made towards a remedy if demobilisation would be hurried. No fewer than 1,800 men went from one office and only 50 have returned. That is fairly typical of the whole Post Office service. The War Office still requires the men in connection with communications. Another step towards solving the problem would be for the Government to reduce the number of messages. The Postmaster-General has made representations to the authorities on this section of the trouble, and improvement is now being manifested. To restore the pre-war service the Government must curtail the use of the wires and more men must be demobilised.

Turning to cables, the most serious delays are probably in communications with Holland, and it has been suggested that wireless stations should be installed. The cables are jointly owned, and the Dutch Government would have to be consulted before any competing system could be brought into operation. There are three cables, each one taking four wires. One cable is interrupted, and only four of the twelve wires are working, two of them not at full capacity owing to faulty condition. The two wires provide eight channels. A cable ship is just off on repair work. During the war repairs were impossible, and the work is still dangerous in consequence of stray mines.

As regards France, delays are not so much due to interruption as to the number of wires allocated to special services; in other words, to the Government in connection with the Peace Conference. Others are solely used for military purposes, and some are reserved for the French Government. Little facility is left for the public. Interruptions to land lines are greater in France than in this country.

There are serious delays as regards distant parts of the Empire and the Far East and Canada. Delays on the Canadian cables have been eased by a reduction of Government traffic. Four routes are still interrupted, all starting from this country. The late spring, summer, and early autumn are the seasons for cable repairing, such work having been regarded as impossible during the winter; but an Atlantic cable has been repaired during the past few weeks, although it was 2,000 fathoms down.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

**FIRST PASSENGER
AEROPLANE.****"SAFETY FIRST" IN THE AIR.**

The first specially-fitted passenger carrying aeroplane to be placed on exhibition in this country since the transition from war to peace attracted thousands of spectators to Selfridge's on March 3rd. Strictly speaking, it is the fuselage only which is on show. Even Messrs. Selfridge's spacious premises have too great a claim upon floor-space to accommodate a machine with a wing spread of 100ft. The fuselage is the body of the aeroplane. In it the crew, passengers, and other loads are carried; and for this reason it is the most interesting feature of the machine for intending passengers. Everyone more or less familiar with flying knows the remarkable success of the Handley-Page machine for fighting and flying during the war. The machine on view in Oxford-street was for fighting, a frame and for bombing the Rhine tower. It is one of many which are now being transformed from the necessities of war to the practical uses of commercial flying. The pilot's seat and his "joy-stick," as he has termed it, may be compared to the upholstering and steering-gear of a first class motor-car. The air-mechanic, or assistant pilot, is provided with a seat at his side, and in the cockpit immediately in front of the pilot is a seat for a single outside, greatly favoured passenger, rather lower than the pilot's so as not to obstruct his view. The passengers' station is a single compartment extending the full width and about one-third the length of the fuselage. It has a depth of about 6ft. 6in. from floor to ceiling. Accommodation is provided for seventeen passengers in luxurious arm-chairs placed on either side of the fuselage, from which, in the air, they will be able to obtain a splendid view of land and sea. Pleasant "appointments" and lighting effects on the cream-coloured sides also attract favourable notice. Complete with wings, under-carriage, and tail, the new Handley-Page passenger aeroplane has the following dimensions:

Length from nose to tail, 62ft. 6in.
Span from tip to tip of wings, 100ft.
Height from ground to top of kingpost, 23ft.

Weight fully loaded, about 6½ tons.
Rolls-Royce engines of 360 h.p. each, either of which is capable alone of maintaining flight.

Propellers, 11ft. in diameter, are driven at about 1,100 revolutions per minute. Speed of 100 miles an hour, but, to meet all conditions of flying, 75 miles per hour is normal.

Presiding at a luncheon which he gave at Prince's Restaurant following the inspection, Mr. Handley-Page pointed out that the machine was capable of carrying twenty passengers. The principal aim of the new company he had formed for commercial aviation, however, was, as on the ground, "Safety First." Nothing would be sacrificed to safety. It was interesting, as noting the "life" of an aeroplane, that the one now was the fifteenth machine built by Handley-Page, Ltd., at Cricklewood. The Handley-Page machines had already flown not only to France and Italy, but to Kharatoum, Bombay, and Calcutta. Soon they expected them to link up the Mother Country and the Dominions by flying to Australia. There were no other machines constructed which had performed these journeys, or anything like them. The Handley-Page Transport Co. would be at the service of anyone at any time for anything they wished to have transported. He particularly laid stress upon the fact that these were serial motor passenger omnibuses, or lorries, and not aerial racing cars. Their aim was the maximum amount of freightage, compatible with safety, and the minimum amount of running cost. No difficulty would be experienced in booking seats for the planes or arranging freightage. All passenger, ticket, and freight booking agencies would be prepared to make arrangements on behalf of the public at no distant date. When would they be able to commence actual commercial operations? Just as soon as the Air Convention, now occupying the attention of the Allied Governments, was signed. They had a large number of machines, transformed for passengers and freight available. The pilots included flying officers who had gained distinction in the war, and whose experience and skill was of the highest order; and a gentleman, who until recently was the general European agent of the National Railways of Mexico, had been appointed the first aerial manager.

of 100 per cent. in the countries originally served by them. Two Eastern cables from this country are interrupted in deep water, and two repair ships are at work. Another cable starting from this country was broken on the 18th instant. The crusade by the Post Office against the lavish use of cables by the Government is meeting with success, a decrease being recorded.

Censoring of messages and the ban on private codes is causing delay. Great saving in time will be brought about by the abolition of censoring and the permission to return to codes. Cable repairs at this season are very difficult, but four repair ships are now at work in the Bay of Biscay, and strenuous attempts are being made to restore pre-war services, including the use of all available auxiliary lines, and the question of further use of wireless machines under consideration. As an example of the difficulties to be faced there is a cable broken somewhere in the neighbourhood of Midway Island, about halfway across the Pacific.

The need of repairs to land and water lines is a leading factor in the existing conditions. Shortage of staff (to be partly remedied by hastening demobilisation) is another, and economy in the use of lines by the Government is a third. In connection with each progress is being made.

**SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.
GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION.**

The Marquis of Crewe presided at the Society of Arts on February 12th, at a lecture delivered by Sir Frank Heath, secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, on "The Government and the Organisation of Scientific Research."

In the course of his lecture, Sir Frank Heath said the problem which the Government set itself was the encouragement and organisation of scientific research by direct State action. It appointed an Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, which would initiate proposals of its own. The initial proposal of this council was the delegation of the responsibility for thinking out a policy to a permanent body of experts who were not Civil servants, and making this expert body an integral part of the machine by giving them the services of the permanent staff of the department, and keeping them continually informed of every departmental procedure. The intention of the Government by the Order in Council of July 28th, 1915, was to delegate to the independent experts the duty of devising the methods by which scientific and industrial research should be encouraged and developed, and the Advisory Council had carried this principle through in all the proposals which they had made. The Government were convinced that action was needed in a number of directions which had hitherto been neglected in establishing new or developing existing institutions; for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries, and trades, and, finally, it was clear that the number of trained research workers in the country was inadequate to our needs. The large plans advocated by the Advisory Council for the extension of research work would increase the demand for trained workers. The Government had already done something to help the young men and women in the universities and technical colleges who had acquired enough knowledge to begin research, or who had shown capacity for original investigation. A sum of £10,000 was spent in this direction in 1915, and now that men were returning in large numbers from the fighting services to the colleges and universities it was anticipated that over £20,000 could usefully be expended on this service during the next academic year.

INFORMATION CLEARING HOUSE. Dealing with the organisation of industrial research, the lecturer said the Advisory Council recognised that many of our industries were making less use of the opportunities than was desirable, or, indeed, necessary, if they were to survive, and they instituted a scheme for co-operative research associations. These were limited liability companies, working without profit, and with a nominal guarantee from their members in place of shares. The Department acted as a clearing-house of information for the associations. The Advisory Council laid stress upon the representation of science as well as capital and management on the board of directors, and they thought it desirable that there should be some representation, if possible, of skilled labour. The scheme also contemplated the establishment of a national association for the United Kingdom. There were four associations already at work, fifteen more were just coming into existence, and another eleven were in the earlier stages of formation. The Council had been urged many times to establish or aid in instituting a great central bureau of scientific and technical knowledge, but after careful examination of the proposal it had been decisively rejected. The Department was constructing a confidential register of research workers, and now that the war services were being curtailed, was also making an inventory of scientific apparatus and machinery of which the Government was anxious to dispose.

The Marquis of Crewe said that so far as he knew, Great Britain was the only country in which a Government Department of Research existed. In the United States of America, which had gone far ahead in scientific research, the National Council of Research was a powerful voluntary body entirely unsupported by public funds, placed in semi-official relations with the Government by the fact that it took as scientific adviser to the Council of National Defence, and in no sense a public department. As he was one of the people who was fortunate enough to be associated with the origin of this department, it had been a great pleasure for him to preside at that meeting, and he noticed that Lord Gainford, who was also concerned with it in the early stages of the department, was present. It was with the right to say that the original conception of such a department came from the Board of Education, but it was quite clear when it came into being that it could not be a department of that Board. Its scope was far too wide, and he was sure that the great industrial figures who played so large a part in its operations would have regarded with suspicion its too close attachment to the Board of Education. This being so, it was undoubtedly right to start it as an independent public department under the Privy Council. Now that years had passed and many new departments had been started, they must congratulate themselves that this vastly important body had managed to get on without the appointment of a separate Minister or a separate department attached to it.

Sir T. Thomson, who led an interesting discussion which followed, said the universities were in a desperate state. Many of them were endowed institutions, and their income was now halved. They could not carry on under present conditions. They could not look to increased fees to meet the necessities of the time, and yet the indications were that the universities would be more popular after the war than before.

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March 21st, 1919. [590]

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, April 9th.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

So far as the capital is concerned, politics have been dull and uninteresting. What is happening in Shanghai is, of course, another story. Shengwei of telegrams are being received by the peace delegates there from Peking and Shensi, and are responsible for the rise and fall of the peace barometer, which at the moment of writing seems to indicate that the period of stormy and unsettled conditions will be succeeded by "fair." Though the conference has not officially resumed, informal sessions have taken place which prelude the early re-opening of the peace deliberations. It is to be hoped these prognostications will not be falsified by some untoward happening in Shensi or in Fukien, for in the latter province, according to the Tschun's reports, the Southerners are not confining themselves to their original lines.

JOY OR MOURNING.
Yesterday was observed as a holiday by the public offices in Peking in commemoration of the opening of Parliament. Whether the occasion was one for joy or mourning is doubtful.

THE "TU QUOQUE" ARGUMENT.

Japanese organs in the north have not been slow to bracket Egypt and Korea, suggesting that British administration in the former is just as unpalatable to the Egyptians as is Japanese rule over the Koreans. Reuter's agency has taken up the challenge and effectively shown that the cases are not parallel. The "tu quoque" argument is also being applied in respect of a reported transaction between the American firm of Anderson, Meyer & Co., by which arms were to be supplied Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, has addressed an inquiry to the American Minister on the subject. Such a transaction is contrary to the policy which her allies recently succeeded in inducing Japan to adopt with regard to China in order to bring the civil war to an end, and Japan, having taken the beam out of its own eye, is ready to remove the mote which it discovers in the American eye. In Tokyo too, there is the same feeling of disappointment with regard to the behaviour of the Allies for Japan, having decided not to make any further loans to China, until peace has been arranged, is perturbed to find that foreign banks in Peking are lending small sums to the Government for various purposes. Japan is feeling very isolated and very righteous.

AGREEMENTS PUBLISHED.

Two agreements were published this afternoon. One was the text of the Tai-Shan and Kao-Hsu Railway loan preliminary agreement. It will be remembered an agreement was signed in September last whereby Japanese received the privilege of building railways from Kaomi, in Shanghai, to Hsuechow, in Kiangsu, and from Tsinanfu, in Shantung, to Shunich, in Chihli. Under its terms an advance of twenty million yen was made to the Chinese Government. The second agreement was the War Participation Loan which, by a wis, indiscretion, was published three weeks ago. It is understood that the disclosure of other agreements is contemplated.

PRESIDENT AND MIKADO.

This morning Mr. Obata had an audience with the President, to whom he conveyed an autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan written in acknowledgment of a like compliment paid by Hsu Shih-chang some time before. A photo of His Imperial Majesty accompanied the document.

CHINA'S LITERARY PRESIDENT.

Comment has been made before upon the likeness of the Presidents of China and the United States. Both are scholars, and both are working for peace. Hsu Shih-chang, though kept very busy in his exalted office, apparently finds time to indulge his literary inclinations. He has just got together a number of other distinguished Chinese scholars, who meet at the Palace and write poems, and essays. It is interesting that this should happen at a time when fierce discussions are raging in the University between the advocates of the old and the modern literary styles.

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCIATION.

This newly organized association, which aims at international legislation to restrict the cultivation of opium strictly to medicinal requirements, has been honoured by an intimation from President Hsu of his willingness to become patron. It is hoped to induce the heads of other nations, interested in this movement to follow his example.

A BIRMINGHAM CANARD.

Although yesterday was a Chinese holiday Chinese circles were agog with excitement caused by a rumour that strained relations had occurred between America and Japan. The particular incident, which gave rise to the sensational belief cannot be ascertained, but it is understood to be related to some alteration in the shipping schedule between Japan and the United States. Nobody else understood anything of the rumour except Chinese. I give the story not because I believe it but because of the interest which it aroused.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE KOREAN SITUATION.

AMERICAN MISSIONARIES
ARRESTED BY JAPANESE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, April 9th.

Very little news has been allowed to pass out of the capital of Korea since April 1st but brief telegrams have indicated that conditions are as serious. A Korean who has just come from there, said that many dead bodies were lying in the streets when he left at the end of March, and conditions were awful.

The Korean Daily News from April 1st to 4th has not been allowed to come through. The issues of the 5th and 6th have come and give the following news items, very briefly:—"In the city, on April 1st, between four and five thousand Koreans gathered in the big street crying out 'Man Sei.' The soldiers fired on the crowd at once, killing over 60, over 70 being severely wounded, and others being arrested."

The paper gives reports from about 30 country towns of continued demonstrations. At Tai Ku, where there is a large mission station (American), at 3 p.m. on April 3rd, a large crowd of Korean children started out carrying paper flags and crying for Korean Independence. Some 10 or 20 of the children were arrested and punished.

At Ham Hung a big haul was made, 500 being arrested. The killed and wounded were not reported.

At Pyeng Yang, all Christian schools are closed now, teachers and scholars having disappeared—whether killed, arrested, or whether they have run away it is not known.

There have been many more fires in Seoul, but the Authorities do not state the cause.

A letter from Seoul of April 1st says:—

"The people are not allowed to walk on the streets after 11 p.m.; if they do they are shot. Many here have been killed. The electric cars are now being run by Japanese, but the Koreans will not ride in them. The Korean Daily News of April 6th says that on April 1st the clouds over the sun gave a very strange appearance. Two great rings were formed around the sun, and then there appeared other smaller ones, on each side, making seven in all. The paper gives a diagram. It has caused much talk. Koreans say it means that the sun (Japan) will lose the smaller additions, Korea, Manchuria, Shantung, etc. The Japanese say that she will gain them. The Seoul Press of April 6th while saying that Seoul is now quiet, continues:—

"At several places in the interior, however, peace and order have not as yet returned. On Thursday, April 3rd, a mob attacked the police-box at Whaun, Suwon District, Hyonggi Province, and a Japanese policeman was murdered. Other places where more or less serious disturbances took place between Wednesday and Thursday, were Lichon, Yang Yong, Kawanli, and Ichukyun, all in Kyonggi Province, Taichon (in South Chongchong Province), Fusanchin and Chinglong (in South Kyonggang Province), and Kumyong, Nuchon and Dokwan (in Whanghae Province). During the disturbances some casualties occurred among the rioters."

Antung telegraphically reports that on Tuesday afternoon judgment was pronounced at the New Wiju branch of the Jyongyang Local Court on 71 prisoners involved in the recent agitation. Kim Chuyo, the ring-leader, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for thirty-six months. Other prisoners were also similarly sentenced, the periods ranging between six and twenty-four months. Sentence on 189 others was reserved.

Hard labour for three years, for making a peaceful demonstration and crying out "Man Sei!"

It is known that the Japanese have been making it hard for the Missionaries in Pyang Yang because of the truth that they have sent out to the world of the brutalities of Japanese soldiers. The Seoul Daily News, of April 6th published a telegram from that city saying that Rev. E. M. Mowry, an American Missionary of the Presbyterian Mission there, was arrested on April 6th. It is said that a number of Koreans were staying in his house and other houses of the Mission, and that they were some of the leaders of the recent uprising in Pyang Yang. At 4 p.m. on the 6th, the Mission houses were searched, and ten Koreans were arrested. Mr. Mowry, also, was arrested on the charge of sheltering breakers of the law. Copies of some documents were found also at the home of the Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Moffett, and also at the Presbyterian Girls' School. The Koreans arrested were students of the Mission College. They have often acted as writers for the missionaries and have stayed in their house. As all Koreans are now breakers of Japan's laws and as copies of Korean papers can now be found almost anywhere, the missionaries are in some hard times.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese ward boy of the small-pox hospital was charged with stealing three sovereigns from a patient.

Inspector Macdonald stated that while the patient—an Indian—was being undressed, defendant snatched the money and left the ward. Information was given to the Police, who arrested him at the hospital.

Mr. Orme remanded the case, bail being fixed at \$100.

FATAL TROLLEY ACCIDENT.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, in his capacity as Coroner, held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of a young Chinese girl, who was knocked down and killed by a trolley in Tai Kok Tsui.

The jury was composed of Messrs. R. F. Atwell, D. Nicol and H. B. Ritter. The Coroner stated that when the accident occurred the deceased and her mother were crossing a bamboo bridge over a creek, near Taiipo. Three or four trolleys crossed the bridge, and one of them knocked down the mother of the girl, who, though receiving a serious injury on the head, recovered. The same trolley, subsequently, knocked down the girl, who was killed. The question for the jury to decide was whether there was gross negligence on the part of those in charge of the trolley, and, if so, to bring in a verdict of manslaughter against the responsible party.

Dr. J. T. Smalley stated that death was due to haemorrhage, as the result of the upper part of deceased's left thigh being torn up. No bones were broken.

Mr. Rowe, of the P.W.D., said that the trolley-lines were placed in the middle of the bridge, and there was plenty of room for pedestrians to stand aside while a trolley was passing. No instructions were given to the contractor about people using the bridge. He had told the foremen, however, to prevent people from crossing while a trolley was going over, but it was futile; people would take no notice, and witness, immediately ordered a fence to be erected on the ground between the Taiipo Road and the bridge with the object of preventing people from crossing the bridge, but this made no difference; people insisted on crossing it, as it was a short cut to Yau-mat, making a difference of about a quarter-mile. Warning notices had been posted up, and a man was placed on the embankment, west of the bridge, to ring a bell so as to warn pedestrians that a trolley was passing. Red flags, also, were displayed. The approximate distance between the bridge and Taiipo Road was 200 feet, while the length of the bridge was about 110 feet. There was an incline from Taiipo Road to the bridge. He had seen the coolies push the trucks along the bridge. They started at a fair speed, but slowed down as they reached the bridge. Sang Lee was the conductor in charge of the whole vehicle. It would not take very much pressure to stop a trolley. A coolie, he thought, put a stick through both revolving axles, and this acted as a brake, so that the trolley, which was travelling at three or four miles an hour, could be stopped within forty feet.

The deceased's grandmother said that while returning from worshipping at an ancestral tomb they were crossing a bamboo bridge, and suddenly she heard a warning that trolleys were coming. She sat down, and a trolley knocked against her and, a few yards further on, ran over her grandmother, who was killed. The truck was going fast at the time. The drivers were pushing it and not standing on it.

One of the truck coolies said that they always pushed the trucks, which, as soon as they were filled, were taken, one behind the other, across the bridge. On the afternoon of the accident, when he saw some people trying to cross and shouted a warning to them to get to one side of the bridge. Witness then put the pole across the axle of the wheels to use it as a brake, but found it did not work. They were travelling at a fairly fast rate, he then noticed the edge of the trolley colliding with the old woman, who was injured. He tried to stop the trolley once more, but failed. About ten feet further on it knocked down a small girl, who was carrying some articles. She was walking towards the trolley at the time, and when she attempted to jump off the track she tripped and fell. Her legs were lying across the lines, and the trolley ran over, crushing them.

After some minutes' deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of "Accidental death."

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A PATIENT IN HOSPITAL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. G. N. Orme, a Chinese ward boy of the small-pox hospital was charged with stealing three sovereigns from a patient.

Inspector Macdonald stated that while the patient—an Indian—was being undressed, defendant snatched the money and left the ward. Information was given to the Police, who arrested him at the hospital.

Mr. Orme remanded the case, bail being fixed at \$100.

ROBBING A FRIEND.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with stealing a gold ring, a watch and chain, and other articles of jewellery. Complaint was made by a friend of the defendant, who was employed as a cook at No. 1, the Park, when he was visited by defendant. After a conversation, defendant left, and it was then found that the articles were missing. Defendant's promises were searched by the Police, who discovered the jewellery hidden underneath the mattress.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. MORRAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 679 Pte. W. G. Baker, "B" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from April 30th, 1919.

LEAVE.

Sergeant J. Day, Engineer Co., is granted 6 months' leave, from May 1st, 1919.
Pte. G. Henderson, Machine-gun Co., is granted 6 months' leave, from May 2nd, 1919.
Pte. W. H. Smith, "B" Co., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from April 17th, 1919.
Pte. H. W. Page, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, from May 29th, 1919.
Pte. A. J. Carter, Signalling Section, is granted 6 months' leave, from May 1st, 1919.
Pte. F. Bevington, "A" Co., is granted 9 months' leave, to date from day of departure.

PARADE.

The Corps (except Engineer Company) will parade as strong as possible on the Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, April 23rd, to practice ceremonial.
Dress, drill order (shorts and putties). Officers will carry swords.

DRESS.

Belt, need not be worn by Officers during the period April 15th-November 15th, dates inclusive, except when on parade.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

Parades in last week's orders are cancelled and the following substituted:—

Both Half Companies will parade with the Infantry Battalion at the Polo Ground, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday, April 23rd.

Uniform, drill order (shorts and putties). Officers will carry swords. Hongkong residents parade outside Law Courts at 5.10 p.m., and proceed by train to Causeway Bay.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY LIEUT. R. HALL.

Practice Run D.E.L.-N.C.O.s and Sappers as detailed by C.E.M. will parade for duty at Belcher's, on Friday, April 25th, at 9 p.m. Officers on duty—Lieut. W. Brown and 2nd-Lieut. Blackburn.

Instructional Class for Recruits.—Recruits will attend for instruction under R.E. Staff-Sergeants at Belcher's on Wednesday, April 23rd, at 9 p.m.

Officers on duty—Lieut. Stevenson. Pay for March will be issued at Engineer Company Office, H.K.D.O. Headquarters, between 5 and 6 p.m., on April 24th, 25th and 26th, and between 1.30 and 2 p.m., on Saturday, April 26th. Pay not drawn by April 26th will be forfeited and returned to Treasury.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORRAN.

Wednesday, April 23rd:—5.30 p.m. "A," "B" and Machine-gun Companies, Mounted Section and Signalling Section on the Polo Ground.

Dress, drill order. Officers will carry swords. Hongkong residents will parade outside the Law Courts, at 5.10 p.m., and proceed by train to Causeway Bay.

CADRET COMPANY.

Sunday, April 20th:—Church Parade. 2 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon.

2.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Headquarters. Uniform, caps and belts. Band to carry instruments.

G. E. STAWART, Capt. Adjutant, A.M.K.O.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1919.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (RESERVE).

PATROLS.

All patrols, except Search Supervising Squad and Mounted Patrols, will be discontinued, until further orders, on and from the 18th inst. Company Commanders are requested to attend Headquarters Office on Tuesday, April 22nd, at 5.30 p.m. Uniform optional.

LEAVE.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant Mr. T. F. Hough has been granted leave of absence from April 25th, to December 31st, 1919.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1919.

NEW ZEALAND FREAK STRIKES.

Speaking at a meeting of the Castle Bay Ward Club, Mr. F. M. E. Maher, Director of the Imperial Commercial Association, and, for some time, Minister of Customs and Imports in New Zealand, gave two interesting and amusing examples of strikes which had taken place in that colony. On one occasion, he said, the crew of a boat struck because in the articles it was provided that Worcester sauce should be served. As a matter of fact, the supply was short, and another brand was supplied with the result that the men declined to take the food out of the dock. On another occasion the convicts at a prison went on a hunger strike because a band of the Salvation Army stationed itself outside the goal and played continuously "Home, Sweet Home."

BREACH OF COMPROMISE AGREEMENT.

APPLICATION FOR STAY OF EXECUTION REFUSED.

At the Summary Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Melbourne read the judgment of the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies, K.C.), in the application for a stay of execution of judgment for six months in the case in which the liquidators of the German firm of Sander Weiler & Co. unsuccessfully claimed \$265,000 and costs from the surety for the compromise of that firm for breach of the compromise agreement.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Messrs. Johnston, Stokes & Master) made the application while the Hon. C. G. Ambrose and Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist) appeared for the surety.

Two questions are now before me: (1) whether I should grant the application to stay proceedings for costs pending an appeal; (2) or, if not, whether I should order the payment of costs upon the terms that the respondent's solicitors shall give an undertaking to repay, in the event of the appeal being successful the costs paid to him by the appellant.

Now the authorities establish that under Ordinance 58 c. 10 (sec. 620 C.C.P.) the Court has a discretion in each case; and that there is no practice binding on the Court to the effect that the Court will only refuse a stay of proceedings as to costs on the terms of the solicitor's undertaking. [Attorney-General's, Emerson 24 Q.B.D. 56.]

It is also laid down that the Court will not, except in special circumstances, at the instance of an unsuccessful litigant deprive a successful one of the fruits of his litigation until a further appeal is determined.

Now the only affidavit before the Court is that of the plaintiff's solicitor, which urges as a ground for a stay that Counsel's opinion may be taken in England as to whether the judgment should be appealed from or not. There is no other affidavit alleging special circumstances, and if they are relied on they must be proved by affidavit. In the *Annul* case, 11 P.D. 110, Lord Esher, M.R., said: "We are asked to depart from that rule, although it is admitted that there are no special circumstances in this case which afford a ground for so doing. If in any particular case there is a danger of the appellant not being repaid if their appeal is successful, either because the respondents are foreigners, or for other good reason, this may be shown by affidavit, and may form a ground for ordering a stay. To grant the present application would, in the absence of special circumstances, clearly be to act contrary to the provisions and intention of the Rules of Court." Bowen L.J. said: "No affidavit has been made on behalf of the applicants, and we must therefore assume that if the money is paid over to the respondents, and the appeal is successful, the applicants will be able to get it back."

The learned counsel for the plaintiff urged as a special circumstance that the case is one of singular complexity, that in accordance with the dictum of one of my predecessors a Chinaman cannot be regarded as having a fixed domicile, in the Colony, and that if the appeal is successful there may be, to quote Counsel's words, "no hold on the defendant" to secure the return of the money. Now in Attorney-General v. Emerson (ante) the Court in the exercise of its discretion stayed proceedings as to costs except on the solicitor's undertaking in the case of one defendant, which the Court held "it was established to their satisfaction that there was great danger that the plaintiffs would not recover any costs from him."

In *Barker v. Lavery* 14 Q.B.D. 769, it was held that execution for costs pending an appeal will not be stayed unless evidence be adduced to show that the respondent will be unable to repay the amount levied by execution if the appellant be successful. Earl of Selbourne, L.C., said: "The defendant is not entitled to have the application granted as a matter of course. Evidence ought to have been adduced to show that the plaintiff would be unable to repay the costs if he should be successful before the House of Lords. As to the request for time to make an affidavit about the plaintiff's means, we cannot accede to it; those who apply for a stay of execution must come before us prepared with all necessary materials."

Now in the case before me the presumption of the solvency of the defendant is entirely in his favour. The action is brought against him as a surety to a compromise agreement, where large sums of money were at stake, and I should clearly not be justified in the absence of evidence by affidavit in entertaining any presumption adverse to solvency. The application as to the payment being subject to the solicitor's undertaking is strongly opposed by the defendant's counsel on the ground that, in the event of such an order the amount would necessarily be retained by the solicitors until the decision on the appeal is given, and the defendant would be deprived of his money for an indefinite period of time. In other words, he would as a successful litigant be deprived of the fruits of his success until the appeal is determined. In my opinion this objection is well founded. No sufficient ground has been shown to justify me in making the order asked for, and I must refuse it with costs.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR NEXT MEETING.

The following are the entries for the 2nd Gymkhana, to be held on Saturday, April 20th:

1st RACE—FIVE FURLONGS:—Wedding Bells, Jayhoon, Hector, Eaton Boy, Dalesman, Morning Star.

2nd RACE—GYMKHANA STAKES:—Greyhound, Tynan Chief, Alexander, Malcolm, Rochester, Burning Daylight, Vivat, Pink Eye, Regularity, Dahlia, Lovejoy, Salamander, and Paper Money.

3rd AND 4th RACES—CLASS HANDICAP, 1 MILE:—Greyhound, Meymoon, Bend Or, Victory Star, King John, Wei-hai Chief, Wedding Bells, Tynan Chief, Second Fiddle, Malcolm, Rochester, Viola, Hector, Gentle Cat, Maybe, Dalesman, Starlight, Alexander, Morning Star, Jayhoon, Burning Daylight, Vivat, Ducky, Mountain Ford, Lovejoy, Ridge-way, Flyford, Julex, Aidlog, I.L., Regularity, Dahlia, Smokebox, Grouse, Swallow, and Paper Money.

5th RACE—LADIES' NOMINATION:—King John, Viola, Julex, Starlight, Flyford, Smokebox, Eaton Boy, and Swallow.

6th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

7th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

8th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

9th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

10th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

11th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

12th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

13th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

14th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

15th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

16th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

17th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

18th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

19th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

20th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

21st RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

22nd RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

23rd RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

24th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

25th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

26th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

27th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

28th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

29th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

30th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

31st RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

32nd RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

33rd RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

34th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

35th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

36th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

37th RACE—HANDICAP, 1 MILE FOR CHINA PONIES:—Greyhound, Smokebox, Rochester, Pink Eye, Malcolm, Meymoon, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, Vivat, Tynan Chief, Ducky, Maybe, Wei-hai Chief, Salamander, Alexander, Mountain Ford, Regularity, Dahlia, Burning Daylight, and Paper Money.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MANCHESTERS DEFEAT THE NAVY.

Following on their recent victories over Kowloon, the Civil Service, and the R.G.A., it was not surprising that the Manchesters should have defeated a weak Navy team in the League, yesterday, at Happy Valley. The Navy played only 8 men. The soldiers won by 32 runs. Scores:—

NAVY.				
Pay, L.	Holborn, b. Bundle	35	0	0
Pay, L.	Robinson, b. Allan	0	0	0
E. R.	A. Llewellyn, b. Cavanaugh	13	0	0
Sub. L.	Bathurst, b. Allan	6	0	0
A. B.	Woodfine, b. Allan	2	0	0
P. O.	Clayton, c. —, b. Allan	11	0	0
Mr. C.	Coomes, not out	5	0	0
S. B. S.	Crocker, b. Allan	2	0	0
Extras		3	0	0
Total		75	0	0

Mr. Black, Lee, Corpl. Cotton, and Pto. Lawson, absent.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Allan	6	1	30	5
Cavanaugh	6	0	25	1
Holborn	3	0	16	0
Bundle	1	0	6	0

* Bowled a wide.

MANCHESTER REGIMENT.				
Corpl. H.	Robinson, b. Llewellyn	91	0	0
Pte. D.	Deakin, b. Robinson	10	0	0
Lt. C.	Cavanaugh, c. Robinson, b. Coomes	14	0	0
R.Q.M.S.	Keehan, c. Bathurst, b. Coomes	9	0	0
Lt. Col.	Harvey, b. Llewellyn	7	0	0
Capt. B.	Bundle, not out	39	0	0
Pte. P.	Pilman, b. Llewellyn	0	0	0
Capt. G.	Goode, l.b.w., b. Robinson	12	0	0
R.Q.M.S.	Allen, c. and b. Robinson	0	0	0
Serjt. S.	Smith, b. Robinson	0	0	0
C.S.M.	Smith, c. and b. Robinson	0	0	0
Extras		2	0	0
Total		111	0	0

* Bowled a wide.

Bowling Analysis.				
	O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	10.3	0	33	5
Clayton	8	0	20	0
Coomes	8	0	25	2
Llewellyn	7	0	23	3
Bathurst	2	0	10	0
Holborn	1	0	1	0

* Bowled a wide.

MR. PONSONBY FANE'S XI. v. R.G.A.

The R.G.A. cricket team played a friendly match, yesterday, against a team from the University captained by R. A. Ponsonby Fane. The deadly nature of the soldiers' attack was evident from the fact that their opponents were dismissed for 34 runs. Baines was particularly effective.

The R.G.A. men found that free batting paid best and therefore took risks, with the result that they scored 191 runs. Both Baines and Talford played good cricket. The gunners won by 157 runs. Scores:—

MR. PONSONBY FANE'S XI.				
A. H.	Rumjahn, c. Mann, b. Baines	12	0	0
Lim	Keng Sim, b. Baines	2	0	0
D. K.	Samy, c. Torr, b. Athorne	2	0	0
J. D.	Wright, c. Turley, b. Athorne	2	0	0
G. E.	Marley, c. Mann, b. Baines	1	0	0
R. A.	Basto, c. Mann, b. Baines	0	0	0
W. G.	Gittens, c. Sharp, b. Baines	3	0	0
C. S.	Severn, b. Athorne	6	0	0
R. A.	Ponsonby Fane, run out	1	0	0
C. C.	Choa, b. Athorne	5	0	0
H. P.	Phipps, not out	1	0	0
Extras		1	0	0
Total		34	0	0

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baines	10	3	11	5
Athorne	9	3	23	4

R.G.A.				
Corpl. M.	Mann, c. Wright, b. Severn	19	0	0
Corpl. M.	Middleton, c. Basto, b. Wright	4	0	0
Lt. T.	Torr, b. Severn	0	0	0
Serjt. A.	Athorne, b. Marley	19	0	0
Lt. S.	Sutherland, c. Gittens, b. Marley	31	0	0
C.Q.M.S.	Talford, not out	41	0	0
Gnr. S.	Sharp, b. Rumjahn	0	0	0
Bdr. G.	Green, c. Wright, b. Ponsonby	8	0	0
Fane		8	0	0
Serjt. L.	Lacey, b. Lim	5	0	0
C.M.S.	Turley, c. Choa, b. Gittens	9	0	0
Gdr. B.	Baines, b. Samy	53	0	0
Extras		2	0	0
Total		191	0	0

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Severn	13	1	33	2
Wright	11	0	33	1
Marley	9	2	21	3
Rumjahn	3	0	10	1
Ponsonby Fane	6	0	39	1
Samy	6	0	28	3
Lim	4	0	23	1
Gittens	1	0	5	1

MR. R. PONSONBY FANE'S XI. v. UNITED SERVICES.

This match will be played on the Civil Service ground, on Easter Monday, at 10 a.m. Teams:—

Mr. Fane's XI.—A. E. Wood, R. E. O. Bird, J. D. Wright, A. H. Rumjahn, A. A. Rumjahn, G. E. Marley, U. Omar, B. W. Bradbury, C. J. Stapleton, F. J. Ling, and R. Ponsonby Fane.

United Services.—Lieut.-Col. Coles (captain), Capt. Murray, Capt. Wahl, Capt. Raworth, Lieut. Cavanaugh, Pay-Lieut. Holborn, Pay-Lieut. Robinson, E. G. Kennett, Serjt. Athorne, Gr. Baines, and Pt. Connor.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

With the championship of the three leagues and the destination of the Shield settled for twelve months the football season may be considered closed. There are a good many games in the first division which ought to be played to complete the programme, but as they do not affect the leading position they are, presumably, to be cancelled.

It is worthy of note that the Navy men have created a local record by winning both the Hongkong League and the United Services League. This has never been done before by the same team, and the sailors are to be congratulated on their performance. They went very near to winning the Hongkong Shield also, but got beaten on the post by the Club.

With so many young, fit men away on active service it was only to be expected that the standard of football would not be so high as in previous seasons. All the teams suffered in this respect except the South China Athletic, who are new comers to the first division, this season being their first in senior football. The R.G.A. and R.E. were perhaps, the hardest hit of all, and it is a change to see these old formidable regimental rivals occupying such lowly positions in the league tables. With an early peace, however, conditions will soon be normal again, and the local game will again rise to its pre-war standard.

Most people will admit that St. Joseph's College deserved to win the junior league. After going nearly all the season without getting defeated they collapsed rather surprisingly in their two last matches against the Staff and Departments and Kowloon respectively, but were far enough ahead to be able to afford to lose the points. They have played good, clean football throughout the season, and deserve their success. A feature of the last match against Kowloon was the excellent display given by the Kowloon goal-keeper, a youngster named Read from the Diocesan School. He brought off some very fine saves, and, in a few years' time, if taken in hand, should become a really first-class goal-keeper.

The team styled Staff and Departments is the only military team that has made any show this season at all. Although being without the services of Lawrence, who has been playing for the Sappers, the team has reached second position and quite deserved it. It possesses several men whom most of the 1st division teams would be glad to have. Scouler, for instance, would be worth his place in any of the senior teams; while Street, who actually belongs to the R.G.A., would have been a decided improvement on some of the forwards the Artillerymen have been obliged to put into the field, and there are at least three more men of the Staff and Departments team good enough for the senior leagues.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football League was held on Monday evening in Victoria Barracks, Master-Gr. G. T. May presiding over a good attendance. After the resignation of the 83rd Co., had been accepted and the points for their remaining fixtures awarded to their opponents, a game was arranged for Saturday next between St. Joseph's College and the Staff and Departments (winners and runners-up respectively of the 2nd division). The match will take place on the Club ground commencing at 4.30 p.m. At the conclusion of the game the cups and medals will be presented.

Another game was arranged for the following Saturday to be played between the South China Athletic and "The Rest." Provided the weather is not too hot, this should prove a fine encounter. A charge will be made for seats in the stand for each match, the proceeds to go to football funds for purchasing medals, etc. Both matches should be well worth seeing. The Chinese have not had the best of luck this year, but they drew on one occasion with the Navy when the latter was at full strength, and they can be depended upon to make a good show, however strong the combination that opposes them. The team proceeds to Manila early next month where their fortunes will be followed with considerable interest by a large number of admirers in Hongkong.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG C.C. TOURNAMENT.

The match in the Club Mixed Handicap Doubles, yesterday, was watched by an interested crowd. The play was almost as good as any seen in the competition, though Mrs. Maitland and F. A. Redmond went down rather more easily than was expected. Mrs. Draper and C. Thorne looked like the winners all through, and were greeted with applause when they carried off the honours by 6-3, 6-4.

Mrs. Draper and C. Thorne are now in the final. They will meet the winner of the match between Mrs. Armstrong and A. D. Humphreys and Mrs. Black and A. Moore.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

OANN & TAYLOR'S CLUBS

ROBERT FORGANS CLUBS

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

GOLF CLUBS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transference of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), and MONDAY, APRIL 18TH, 19TH and 21ST.

By Order,

A. R. L. W. R.
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transference of PUBLIC BUSINESS TO-DAY (FRIDAY), TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), and MONDAY, APRIL 18TH, 19TH and 21ST.

By Order,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1919.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIRECTOR of the above Company has declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3% (equal to 3/- per Share) on the Preferred Ordinary Shares, and 1% (equal to 1/- per Share) on the Deferred Ordinary Shares.

Dividends for Shareholders on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 3/8 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after MONDAY, May 13th, 1919, at the Company's Office.

TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, May 13th, to MONDAY, May 19th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1919.

WANTED.

A Reliable and Experienced MASTER for a British vessel calling to Hongkong. Good record essential. Also a CHIEF ENGINEER for the same vessel.

Apply in writing, stating previous record and experience, care of
POST OFFICE Box No. 242.
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WANTED.

WANTED CAPTAIN for British Steamer.
Apply—
GERMINE CIGAR STORE,
15, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
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HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24th, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 7th, 1919.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.
TWELFTH ATHLETIC MEETING.

PATRONS—H. E. THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE GOVERNMENT, H. E. MAJOR GENERAL VENTURA, H. E. VICE-ADMIRAL TUPPER, COMMODORE GUNTER, HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP D. POZZONI, HON. MR. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. CONSUL E. V. M. R. DE SOUZA, K.C.O.C.

The Committee has much pleasure in inviting the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Colony to their SPORTS at the Race Course (by kind permission of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB) on EASTER MONDAY, APRIL 21st, commencing at 1.30 P.M.

There will be two open events—220 Yds. Championship, open to all *Bona Fide* Amateurs in the Colony under the Rules of A.A.A. 81.
One mile Relay Race, open to any unit of four, \$2.00 per unit.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 18th Infantry will play during the afternoon.

By courtesy of the Management, there will be Special Tram Cars.

J. C. BARRETTO,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

WEST POINT, HONGKONG.

THE above CHURCH will be Open, after repairs, on EASTER SUNDAY.

SERVICES—S.A.M.—HOLY COMMUNION
11 A.M.—MORNING PRAYER,
HOLY COMMUNION and
SERMON.
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PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

OFFICE Department Quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P.I. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A.M., MAY 15TH, 1919 and then opened, for furnishing coal for Nagasaki, and Miiko, Japan, Manila and other military stations Philippine Department.
Further information on application.
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INTIMATIONS

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of April, 1919, at 12 Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Society held on the 10th day of April, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

1. That the nominal silver capital of the Society as existing when this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution be converted into sterling and that such capital so converted be increased beyond the sterling equivalent of such silver capital when such conversion takes place to the sum of £2,000,000 Sterling divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each.

2. That each of the issued silver shares of the Society of the nominal value of \$500 each with the sum of \$100 paid up thereon be converted into five shares of the nominal value of £10 each with the sterling equivalent of \$20 Hongkong currency at the opening T.T. rate of exchange on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution credited as paid up thereon and accordingly that 50,000 shares out of the 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each constituting the capital of the Society so converted and increased be distributed by the Board to the persons who are registered as shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is confirmed as a special resolution in exchange for the silver shares then held by them.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, namely:

By the insertion after Article No. 107 of the following Article

"107 (a). The Board may employ employment of funds of the Society which may be made in any manner."

"have been established pursuant to the provisions of Article 107 or any of them or any portion thereof (and that whether such funds or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with were set aside for the special purpose to which they are proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalizing dividends, in paying special dividends or bonuses, in repairing improving and maintaining any of the property of the Society, or otherwise in the business of the Society, and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Society and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve funds separate from the other assets."

By the insertion of the following Articles after Article No. 108.

"108a (1). Any general meeting of the Society at which a dividend or bonus is declared or sanctioned may make a call on the members of such amount as the meeting may think fit, but that the call on each member shall not exceed the dividend or bonus payable to him and so that notwithstanding the provisions of Articles 19, 20 and 21 the call may be payable at the same time as the dividend or bonus and the dividend or bonus may, if so arranged between the Society and the member, be set off against the call. The making of a call under this Article shall be deemed ordinary business of an ordinary general meeting which declares a dividend."

(2). After any resolution has been passed under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article the Board may arrange on behalf of the Society for the dividend or bonus to be set off against the call by authorizing any person on behalf of the members from whom such call is due to enter into an agreement with the Society providing for such dividend or bonus to be set off against such call and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."

(3). It shall be no objection to any resolution made under paragraph (1) of this article or to any call or arrangement that such resolution was passed or such call or arrangement was made at the meeting at which the resolution introducing this Article and Article 107 (a) was confirmed as a special resolution provided that due notice of the intention to propose such first mentioned resolution and to declare such dividend or bonus and to make such call shall have been given prior to the Constitutory meeting aforesaid.

108 (b). Dividends may be paid in Hongkong Currency at the rate of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency for each £10 of the nominal value of the shares in the General Meeting sanctioned by the Board in the same or, in the case of the interim dividends, as the Board may determine."

And the subjoined resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary resolutions:

1. That the difference between the sterling equivalent at to-day's opening T.T. rate of exchange of \$20 Hongkong currency and the sum of £4 be called up upon each of the 80,000 shares of the Society of the nominal value of £10 each into which the silver shares of the Society have been converted.

2. That a bonus dividend equal in amount to such difference as is referred to in Resolution No. 1 be and the same is hereby declared out of the Reserve Funds of the Society, such bonus dividend being payable to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed and that such dividend in the case of each of such persons be set off against the amount due from him for call under Resolution No. 1 and be retained by the Society accordingly and that the Board be authorised to make the necessary entries in the books of the Society.

3. That the 16,000 shares of the capital of the Society be issued additionally to the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1 and that the sum of £4 be called up thereon and that such additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of £21 per share to the persons who are registered as the shareholders of the Society on the date this resolution is passed in the proportion of one additional share for each silver share previously held and upon the footing that the sum of £4 called up plus the £21 (making together £25 per share) shall be paid to the Society on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which such persons are entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined to the 23rd May, 1919, and that the Board be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Society.

4. That the 16,000 additional shares referred to in Resolution No. 3 participate in all dividends declared after the next Annual General Meeting of the Society pro rata with the 80,000 shares referred to in Resolution No. 1.

Dated the Eleventh day of April, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager. [620]

INTIMATIONS

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per dozen.

TRADE MARK

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 435

BIRTH.

NATHAN.—At No. 10D, Seward Road, Shanghai, on April 11th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. NATHAN, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, O. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 18TH, 1919.

JAPAN AND THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRATIC IDEAS.

JAPAN still surveys the world in the light of her feudal past—a fact which is often overlooked owing to the veneer of modern civilisation with which she has covered her institutions. The wave of democracy which is sweeping round the world has touched her upon this weak spot, causing some heart-searching as to how far Japan is still out of touch with the world. It is the boast of Japan that what she has taken from the West she has adapted to her own peculiar civilisation. It is constantly emphasised in the schools, in the lecture halls, and in the Press that Japan's Constitutional basis is totally different from that of any other country—that she enjoys the distinction of being a country without parallel in so far as her polity is concerned. The boast is not an idle one, but whether peculiarity and distinctiveness always demand admiration is another question. There is no other great Power which now claims godhead for the Sovereign and an unpolluted line of descent for the whole people, thus making them all one family. To find a parallel to such claims one would have to turn to the ancient civilisations of South America as the latest examples. In Europe they have long since been abandoned. No doubt in primitive communities there was always a struggle between the "medicine man" and the warrior as to the leadership of the tribe, the one seeking power by way of slavery of the soul and the other by slavery of the body. Very seldom was it that the power remained in the same hands for any length of time, the usual result, being a compromise by which the warrior received his mandate from the

hands of the "medicine man." Such a compromise exists in a very attenuated form in the West to the present day. It is true that the Pope no longer claims the right to appoint or depose Sovereigns, although this is due rather to the fact that the Vatican no longer has any means of getting its behests carried out than to voluntary abnegation. The Church, however, still exercises the right of anointment of all accessions to the Throne, although only nominally. In Japan the sacerdotal functions of the Sovereign have survived through great stress and strain. That the actual ruler never really absorbed the position of sacerdotal ruler is astonishing, and may, perhaps, be ascribed to that system of concubinage which guaranteed that there should always be one heir if not two or three to the throne. The fact that the office of sacerdotal Sovereign was never abolished is pointed to by the Japanese as evidence of the deep reverence which existed for the spiritual rulers and the sense of divinity which enfolded them. Whatever may have been the cause, throughout the major part of Japan's history the spiritual ruler exercised only nominal sway, while the actual power lay in the hands of the military ruler, who was supposed to be entrusted with it by the former. All attempts of the sacerdotal ruler to seize the temporal power were repressed, and one or two usurpers came to violent ends, or spent their lives in banishment, owing to this cause. For the most part Japan's history consists of the struggle between the rival clans to attain the temporal power, the Sovereign being a mere puppet in their hands, whose function was to appoint officially the most successful of the clan leaders. Japan's three hundred years of peace were due to a succession of temporal rulers of more than common ability, who, by means of extraordinary safeguards including the holding of hostages, managed to keep all the other clans in awe. This was the feudal polity which was on its last legs when Admiral PERRY went with his "black ships" to Japan some half a century ago. The tottering fabric needed but this last touch to fall to the ground, but it would be idle to regard that which then took its place as a new departure or even a return to a remote or original polity from the upholding of which Japan had strayed. The temporal power was handed to the sacerdotal sovereign by the action of two clans, who were the leaders in the revolt against the Tokugawa rule. The other clans agreed to this course partly by force majeure and partly by the pressure of foreign influence emphasising the need for internal cohesion. There was a last flicker of the old clan rivalry when one of the clans, which had been chiefly instrumental in handing the temporal power to the Sovereign, endeavoured to grasp the sole right of exercising the temporal power. This was defeated, but the influence of the clan was hardly impaired, and to-day the rise or fall of Governments in Japan represents more or less closely the struggles of the rival clans. The difference is that the struggle is now in the Council chamber and not on the field of battle. As in the case of other constitutional monarchies, the Sovereign is in the hands of his advisers, and while having a nominal right of veto is hardly called upon to exercise it. There is a form of veto, however, consisting in the issue of an Imperial Rescript, which has been used on several occasions to overcome opposition to the Government's plans, though not without considerable, if guarded, criticism. It is in this that the feudal character of modern Japan's polity resides. As in ancient days the temporal ruler received from the sacerdotal ruler a mandate for the suppression of any attempt to drive him from power, so to-day the Government of Japan can call upon the Sovereign to excommunicate its opponents. Excommunication is really what it amounts to, since to offer opposition to the sacerdotal power is an unforgivable crime. In ancient Japan it was possible for two rival parties to claim that they were both fighting for the upholding of the spiritual ruler—one side on the ground that it held a mandate to administer the temporal power, and the other on the ground that the sacredness of the Sovereign's rights had been infringed. This would seem to indicate, a sense of humour among Japan's ancient warriors, since the driving of a rival from the position of temporal ruler was invariably followed by the relinquishing of the reins being yet more tightly held. In modern

Japan an analogy is to be found in the criticisms launched at the Government for hastening to protect itself from defeat by covering itself with the sacerdotal robes of the Sovereign, an action which the critics themselves do not scruple to adopt when attacked. Governments in Japan, however, are themselves under suspicion of being merely composed of creatures of the clan leaders, who from behind the veil direct the policy of the country while not themselves taking any public part in it. It will thus be seen how far Japan is from being in sympathy with the democratic ideas now spreading over the world and how perplexed is her attitude towards many of those problems which she is called upon to discuss at the Peace Conference.

The next issue of the *Hongkong Daily Press* will be on Monday morning.

The Fire and Marine Insurance Offices will be closed over the Easter holidays.

Five cases (two deaths) of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

Mr. Ralston and Mr. Fletcher have been demobilised (says the *Yellow Dragon*, the magazine of Queen's College) and are now enjoying a holiday in Scotland.

An interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares and of 1 per cent. on the Deferred Ordinary shares of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been declared.

Mrs. E. W. Patterson, of 125, The Peak, writes that yesterday there was received in the Colony a letter posted in Norway on July 20th, 1914, via Siberia. "Surely," she observes "this constitutes a record!"

Several Chinese were charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with gambling at West Point. One of the defendants assumed an air of Christian martyrdom, stating that just because he was listening to the Word of God he was arrested. Fines ranging from \$3 to \$5 were imposed.

A fatal tram-car accident occurred on Wednesday evening opposite the Hongkong Cricket ground. An elderly Chinese, who persisted in walking along the tram-lines despite the warnings sounded by the driver was knocked down and badly injured before the car could be stopped. He was removed in the motor-ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

Sergeant Cockle, of the Wanchai Police, charged seven men before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with smoking opium. Sergeant Cockle stated that he raided a house in Wanchai and found the defendants lounging on a bed smoking. He arrested the bunch, and, searching the premises, found a number of pots of opium. Defendants were fined \$4 each, while the keeper of the divan was fined \$50, with the alternative of six weeks' imprisonment.

St. Peter's Church will be open again on Easter Sunday. During the past six weeks the whole building, internal and external, has been repaired under the supervision of Messrs. Leigh & Orange. These repairs to the Church have cost about, \$1,800, and are being paid for by the Missions to Seamen, while the repairs to the Organ, which were done by Mr. W. Blackett, have cost \$800, and have been paid for out of the funds of the Church and by means of a few special subscriptions. A surplus choir for St. Peter's has been started in connection with the Diocesan Boys' School.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LADIES' MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

SIR,—I am requested by the President and Committee of the Ladies' Rifle Association to ask any ladies in the Colony who may be desirous of being elected members of the Club to send in their names to Miss Loureiro, 2, The Albany, on or before the 30th instant. Miss Loureiro will be pleased to supply any lady wishing to become a member with particulars regarding the Club.

The Club has for the past year been unable to hold any competitions owing to war conditions, but it is hoped to reopen the Club next autumn, and in order to do so it is necessary to order the requisite supplies now and to know the probable number of members who will be shooting.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. DREAPER,
(Hon. Secretary, Ladies' Rifle Association.)

Royal Naval Hospital,
Hongkong, April 17th, 1919.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN INDIA:

SEVERAL EUROPEANS KILLED.

RECRUDESCENCE OF DISORDER IN EGYPT:

ANTI-ARMENIAN POGROMS.

DISPOSITION OF ENEMY MERCANTILE MARINE:

TEMPORARY AGREEMENT REACHED.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RIOTING IN INDIA.

FIVE EUROPEANS KILLED.

LONDON, April 14th.
Serious riots occurred in an Indian city. The second portion of a message describing the scenes (the first portion had not come to hand up to the time of going to press) states that Kichlu and Satya Pal, two violent agitators, led the rioters.

Two Banks and the Town Hall were burnt. Three bank managers were burnt to death. Five Europeans were killed during the rioting. Nine rioters were killed and 21 injured. Troops were sent, and order was restored.

Disturbances also occurred at Lahore and Ahmedabad. Two Government buildings were burnt in the latter town.

The condition in Bombay is disturbed. Several were injured on April 12th. The mob's temper is bad, but Gandhi's return, on the whole, had a tranquillising effect.

NATIONALIST RISING IN EGYPT.

MANY ARMENIANS MASSACRED.

CAIRO, April 14th.
Many Armenians were massacred during the rioting on Wednesday and Thursday. The number is not yet established, but the ambulances took 15 bodies from houses in Abdin Square alone yesterday. Probably, there were numerous victims in the Mohamed Ali quarter, inhabited by small shopkeepers.

It is noteworthy that there was systematic inquiry regarding the houses in which Armenians were living, as had happened previously, during the Constantinople massacres.

Many terror-stricken Armenians took refuge in the European suburb, Heliopolis, in which the local policemen and watchmen abandoned their posts, apparently shirking responsibility.

The military in Cairo, till yesterday, collected 2,500 Armenians and lodged them in various buildings under military protection.

NATIONALIST LEADERS LEAVE FOR BRITAIN.

CAIRO, April 10th.
Thirteen Nationalist leaders sail for Marseilles to-morrow. Reuter is of opinion that their departure will calm the passions of the peoples.

MORE DISTURBANCES.

CAIRO, April 9th.
A communiqué states:—
In the course of demonstrations on April 7th, the crew of a motor-lorry, which was attacked, was obliged to fire, causing casualties.

The same night there were disturbances near Shepherd's Hotel and shots were exchanged. Two were killed and four wounded.

On the afternoon of April 7th, a British officer who was peacefully endeavouring to quell the disturbance was maltreated. He was rescued and firing ensued, in which several were killed and wounded.

The mob murdered two British soldiers in Abdin Square.

The situation has hitherto been controlled without repressive measures, but the communiqué concludes with a grave warning.

GERMANY.

MUNICH GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

AMSTERDAM, April 12th.

A telegram from Berlin states:—A semi-official announcement in the German Gazette says that the Munich Soviet Government has been overthrown by force of arms.

THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION

GERMANY'S MAINTENANCE BILL.

BERLIN, April 12th.

The Imperial Treasury has hitherto paid 436,000,000 marks for the maintenance of the Armies of Occupation on the Rhine.

ANGLO-DUTCH AERIAL SERVICE.

DUTCH AIR MISSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 12th.

An aeroplane conveying a Dutch Air Mission, which has been arranging an Anglo-Dutch service and the provision of an aerodrome in the Dutch East Indies in connection with the Imperial route, flew to Felixstowe from Amsterdam in 83 minutes.

ENEMY MERCANTILE MARINE.

AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT

PARIS, April 16th.

The Supreme Council announced that an agreement has been arrived at between the Associated Governments providing that enemy tonnage acquired both before and since the Armistice would be divided among those Governments according to their respective ability to bring the ships to a speedy use, and, in the case of passenger ships, according to their relative needs.

The above arrangement will not prejudice the ultimate disposition of the ships under the terms of the Treaty of Peace. Vessels will fly the flag of the Allied Maritime Council as well as the national flag of the country undertaking the agreement.—*American Wireless.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

COMMISSION'S SCHEME ACCEPTED.

LONDON, April 7th.

At the plenary session of the Peace Conference Commission on International Labour Legislation, M. Van Der Velde of Belgium said that the present enemies would not be present at the proposed conference at Washington. He expressed the opinion that the inclusion of the labour charter in the League of Nations would be one of the most powerful factors in bringing back to the world the reign of peace.

To improve world conditions, there were two methods, the Russian method and the British method. The Labour Commission chose the latter.

Lord Sinha warmly accepted, on behalf of India, the proposed scheme. He said that his earlier misgivings in that connection were banished by the amendment dealing with non-Western countries.

Mr. G. N. Barnes proposed a resolution, which was passed unanimously, that the Conference approved of the proposed scheme, and that the Governments concerned be requested to proceed forthwith with the nomination of their representatives on the organising Committee for the October Conference, on which the Committee were to begin work immediately.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC LONDON SCENE.

Mr. H. H. Asquith addressed 600 independent Liberals at a banquet in London.

The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Huge red-lettered posters, giving the election figures at Hull, stimulated the guests, and when Commander Kenworthy in naval uniform, appeared in the middle of the proceedings, he received an ovation.

Mr. Asquith said that the people were beginning to realise the artificiality of the General Election, which had produced a top-heavy structure, resting on foundations of sand.

The last two bye-elections were significant of a rapid and thoroughgoing re-orientation, and that at Hull an unusually quick Nemesis.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

CONSIDERATION OF COVENANT CONCLUDED.

PARIS, April 16th.

There was no vital change made by the League of Nations Commission at its meeting on Thursday and Friday night. Friday night marked the conclusion of consideration of the Covenant.

On Friday night the League of Nations Commission discussion lasted four hours, President Wilson attending and remaining till close upon midnight.

NO DATE FIXED FOR CONSIDERATION BY PEACE CONFERENCE.

No date has been set for the plenary session of the Peace Conference to consider the League of Nations Covenant, which will not include any section granting the Japanese request for recognition of racial equality, and neither will there be sections introduced covering the request for an International Military General Staff.

Both Japan and France have announced that they regard it as their right to bring up any amendments they desire before the plenary session of the Peace Conference.

The Covenant of the League of Nations may contain 26 sections.—*American Wireless.*

POLAND.

M. PADEREWSKI CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, April 16th.

M. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, conferred with President Wilson and Signor Orlando.—*American Wireless.*

THE UNITED STATES.

CREDITS TO ALLIES.

WASHINGTON, April 16th.

The Treasury Department has announced a credit of \$20,000,000 to Great Britain, making Great Britain's borrowings from the United States \$4,138,323,000, and loans to the Allies by the United States \$9,033,323,000.—*American Wireless.*

RACING AT HOME.

THE "NEWBURY CUP" RESULT.

LONDON, April 12th.

The Newbury Cup race resulted as follows:—

Callander 1
Rivershore 2
Sir Berkeley 3

Ten ran. Won by a head, two lengths dividing second and third.

The betting was as follows:—
4 to 1 against Callander.
10 to 1 against Rivershore.
100 to 7 against Sir Berkeley.

QUEEN AND THE ORDERLY.

There was an amusing incident when the Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary and Prince Albert, paid an informal visit to the exhibition of Canadian battle photographs at the Graton Galleries. A French-Canadian orderly held the gate, and when the Royal party approached demanded tickets. "How much are they?" asked her Majesty. "One and three," said the Canadian, whereupon Prince Albert produced the required amount and the Royal visitors were admitted. Being a zealous business man, the orderly followed this up by offering catalogues, and again the Prince smilingly produced the required amount. When the Royal party were leaving the galleries the French-Canadian, who had learned who the visitors were, tried to apologise to Prince Albert. "That's all right, old man," said the Prince. "It was worth it."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."] DEATH OF CAPTAIN BRYSON.

SINGAPORE, April 17th.

Capt. Bryson, who met with a serious accident while diving in shallow water in the Harbour, died yesterday.

RETIREMENT OF HON. MR. F. M. ELLIOT.

SINGAPORE, April 17th.

The Hon. Mr. Frederick M. Elliott, member of the Legislative Council, Right Worthy Grand District Master of the District Grand Chapter of the Eastern Archipelago, is retiring, and will leave for Home shortly.

SIR JOHN BUCKNILL.

SINGAPORE, April 17th.

Sir John Bucknill, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, formerly Attorney General of Hongkong, is leaving for Home shortly. It is probable that he will not return.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, April 17th.

It is reported that owing to recent heavy rainfall, the East River is overflowing. The water in Washow has risen 9 feet, and some of the streets in Sheklung are flooded. A message from Kongmoon states that the water in the harbour has risen more than 2 feet.

MONGOLIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

The M.P.s in Canton have wired to the Peace Envoys at Paris requesting them to explain to the Conference of the Allies that the independence movement in Mongolia is due to the machinations of a certain nation, and is opposed by a great majority of the Mongolians. The envoys are also requested to stop the Mongolian representatives who are said to have been sent to Europe, from making any appeal for independence to the Paris Conference.

WE ARE INFORMED THAT OWING TO THE depleted state of the exchequer the authorities offered to sell the cement works to the merchants for \$2,000,000, and soon after the proposal was made a syndicate was formed by a number of big companies in Canton and Hongkong to purchase the property. Application has been made to the authorities, and the details will be announced shortly.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

A meeting of the Cabinet has been held to discuss the sending of troops to Mongolia.

Foreign diplomats have recently decided to stop the selling of ammunition to China till after the peace negotiations are concluded at Shanghai.

The British and American Ministers have gone to Shansi on a sporting trip and, it is said, will proceed to the South.

The Shanghai Conference sat on the 16th, and understandings were reached on military affairs.

SPEAKING FILMS.

WIRELESS MARVEL TO MAKE CINEMAS VOCAL.

Another of the new worlds that modern science has been striving to conquer has yielded to twentieth century enterprise.

The secret of the talking picture has been solved, and the cinema patron will shortly be able to hear the actors on the screen giving vocal expression to the acts and emotions they portray.

The cinema artifice opens up immeasurable possibilities in the world of popular entertainment and of educational science. Almost since the invention of the moving picture attempts have been made to introduce a method that would give the effect of making the characters talk. All these efforts were failures, however. The nearest measure of success was achieved by the gramophone, but these somewhat crude means often proved to be a source of embarrassment, for the talking machine and the pictures rarely synchronised. This scheme was laughed out of the trade.

For the secret of the new invention—well kept up to now—we have to turn to the greatest hidden force of modern science—wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, states that the invention has reached the stage of commercial enterprise.

"There is no doubt whatever about its capacity to reproduce all sounds," says Mr. Isaacs. "As you know, all actions in the world have been engaged in experimenting in order to produce the real thing, and at last wireless has accomplished the seemingly impossible. This development is, of course, of the greatest importance to film producers. The spoken picture play has always been the goal at which they aimed. The one great difficulty of making the speech of the actor coincide with his actions has been overcome."

And the new picture will be able to sing as well as speak! Mr. Isaacs was asked: "Dance, cry, laugh, sigh—everything," replied Mr. Isaacs. "Charlie Chaplin's famous walking slide, a hit on the head, a railway smash, the villain's speech—everything an actor does or says. When a man speaks or sings his voice is photographed at the same time."

Mr. Isaacs further explained that the new animated picture will be screened from the same roll. The actual difficulty of production are minute and the cost "not extravagant."

DR. C. FORSYTH'S DEPARTURE.

PRESENTATION BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE HOSPITALS.

At the Kwong Wah Hospital, yesterday evening, Dr. C. Forsyth, Honorary Medical Superintendent, who is shortly leaving for Home, was presented with a handsome silver rose-bowl and a pair of vases by the Committee of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals. These presents included Messrs. Ho Kwong, Chan Kai-ming, Nung Chi, Wong Yung Ki, Wong Tong, Chu Ping Lam, Pang Sui Wan, Che Ka Po, Po Tze Tin, Ng Sai Kai, and Lo Tat Hing (directors of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals), and Drs. B. C. Wong, and Thomas.

After the gathering had partaken of cake and tea, the Chairman, Mr. Ho Kwong, said: Dr. Forsyth, it is my privilege to ask you, on behalf of the past and present Directors and the members of the Advisory Board of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals, to accept this souvenir as a small token of our deep appreciation of the inestimable services you have rendered to the Kwong Wah Hospital. For the long period of nine years—that is, ever since it was opened in 1910—the Hospital has had the benefit of your professional services, except for short periods when you were absent from the Colony. Though having a large practice of your own, you have contrived to give to the Hospital every day a great deal of your valuable time in order to attend to the poor patients for whom the Hospital was specially instituted. For these services you have received absolutely nothing except the everlasting gratitude of the entire Chinese community, especially of those whose sufferings you have alleviated. We, whose duties bring us into close contact with the Kwong Wah, know that heavy sacrifices you have made in the interests of the poor and with what success your work among them has been attended. We desire to avail ourselves of the occasion of your approaching departure from these shores on a long holiday to give expression, though in an inadequate degree, to our feeling of deep gratitude for your invaluable services to the Hospital. We wish you and Mrs. Forsyth a pleasant voyage, and sincerely hope that your holiday will soon restore you to perfect health. With these few remarks, I ask you to accept these small gifts. (Applause.)

Dr. Forsyth, who was visibly moved, replied:—Mr. Ho Kwong and gentlemen, it is particularly difficult for me to make a suitable acknowledgment of such an excellent speech as that which has just been made by Mr. Ho Kwong, and for two reasons. Firstly, I am rather overcome by the occasion, as I have helped to build up this establishment and have taken a very deep interest in it from its very beginning. My good friend, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, the original director of this hospital, was Chairman of the Tung Wah Committee at the time this hospital was instituted. All the various subsequent directors have always treated me with the greatest consideration and helped me in my work as much as possible till recently—I will explain that in a moment or two, not in any sense in a spirit of criticism, but in a spirit of helpfulness for the hospital itself. Secondly, my voice will not allow me to make an adequate reply, and it is out of the question. Mr. Ho Kwong has said very nice things about the work I have done here, but I can assure you all that the work I may have done for the Chinese poor has not been entirely a work of pleasure. In my later years here I have had the great benefit of having a first-class House Surgeon, Dr. B. C. Wong, who has thrown himself into the work in a most hearty manner; so much so, that, although I have not got the record at my fingers' ends, I can assure you that an enormous number of patients are treated in this hospital during the course of the year. You cannot realise the different districts from which the patients come—by districts I mean distances. They come from Canton, from Cheung Chau, and even from places, the localities of which I do not know. The work could not possibly have been carried on in the manner it has been if I had not had such splendid support from Dr. Wong. Mr. Ho Kwong's remarks would make it appear that the success of the hospital was due to my efforts. My efforts, especially in later years, have been more in the nature of supervision rather than actual work, for the simple reason that it was not necessary for me to be present, because I could absolutely depend upon Dr. Wong's skill and rely upon his being here with the utmost regularity. The success of the hospital is due to much to him as to me. When I tell you that from 1,800 to 2,500 come

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRESENTATION TO MR. F. A. COLEMAN.

AFTER TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS' SERVICE IN THE COLONY.

At the Harbour Office, yesterday, Mr. F. A. Coleman, Principal Light-House-keeper, Hongkong, was presented with a handsome silver bowl by the officers of the Harbour Department, on the occasion of his retirement, on pension, after twenty-seven years' service in the Colony.

Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., the Harbour Master, in making the presentation, said: Mr. Coleman, I have very great pleasure to-day in presenting you with this rose bowl as a token of esteem and respect from us, your brother-officers in the Harbour Department. The worst part of Hongkong is that one is always saying "good-bye" to one's friends, and as we get older we do not make friends as easily as when we were younger. Speaking personally, I shall miss you very much in this Department. We have worked together very pleasantly now for some 13 years, and that is a big slice out of one's working life. On behalf of the Harbour Department, I wish you and Mrs. Coleman all good health and happiness, and may you live long to draw your pension from this Colony. (Applause.)

Mr. Coleman briefly returned thanks, saying that he would treasure the gift as a memento of the happy days he had spent in the Colony.

Mr. Coleman was also the recipient of an illuminated address from the Chinese staff at Green Island, and of a present from the officers in charge of the Green Island Gunpowder Depot.

During the war Mr. Coleman held a commission as a Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, while his two sons, who volunteered for active service from Hongkong in the early part of the war, are in the Army, one being a captain in the R.F.A. and the other a private in the Liverpool Regiment.

Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are leaving for Home on the China on April 22nd.

THE HIGHER CIVIL SERVICE.

There has been much speculation as to how the Government would fill up the vacancies in the higher ranks of the Civil Service, so long overdue, when temporary assistance had been dismissed and when the senior members had gone into retirement. Ministry were expected to reserve these appointments for ex-officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and it is likely that nearly four hundred appointments in the Home, Indian, and Colonial Services will be filled by selection during the next two years. About a hundred ex-officers between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-eight will be selected for the Indian Civil Service in August next, and probably as many for the Home and Colonial Services. Forms of application may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, and candidates must have served for at least a year in the Forces. If the example of the recent Foreign Office admissions is followed, there will be a qualifying examination first, which will consist of an essay, an elementary arithmetic paper, and two papers on general knowledge. When the hopeless cases have been thus weeded out, the remainder will appear before a selection board for an interview, and on this their success will depend. The Board will have before them both the scholastic and military records of the candidates, and will be influenced by these, as well as by the appearance and general savoir faire of the candidates before them. For many years, before the War the Authorities had been urged to combine an interview with the examination; for in so severe a competition as was that for the Higher Civil Service, the best men did not necessarily gain the top places, and an interview would have been a corrective to the inevitable chances of an examination. It will be interesting to see if the success of this temporary scheme will induce the Authorities to continue the plan.—*Ex.*

to the hospital in a month you will realise the enormous work that is being done. Night and day Dr. Wong is called out, and he has never had a single day's holiday all the time he has been here. The remark I wanted to make for the benefit of the hospital is this, and I trust Mr. Ho Kwong will take it in the spirit I offer it. I think, without doubt, that there ought to be a second House Surgeon, for the Western treatment. The hospital is getting a big name for midwifery, and it is absolutely impossible to expect one man to do duty for seven days and nights a week. I wish you would consider the advisability of getting a second house-surgeon. It would not cost much, and I am perfectly certain that it would be of absolute benefit to the Community to have another man. With regard to the presents you have given me, I hardly think I have deserved such a handsome return for my services. It is true that I have gained nothing but experience and the pleasure of giving my services to the poor. I certainly never expected to receive anything in the nature of the gifts you have just made to me. With those few remarks I desire to thank the Committee and Advisory Board of the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals. (Applause.)

Mr. Wong Tung Kai also spoke a few words of appreciation in Chinese. After cheers for Dr. Forsyth, the gathering sang for a group photograph, Dr. Forsyth being the central figure.

NATIONAL PLAN TO BENEFIT THE GROWTH & CONDITION OF THE HAIR

Unique offer to Men and Women whose Hair is Weak or Impoverished.

1,000,000 "HARLENE" HAIR HEALTH OUTFITS FREE.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

Now that the severely trying days of war are over, men and women everywhere have the opportunity to give their hair the attention necessary to the proper care of their general health, not the least important phase of which is the care of the hair.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, impoverished, falling out, or affected with dandruff, dryness, or over-greasiness, do as follows:

From today onwards there are to be distributed one million "Harlene" Hair Health Outfits free of charge to all who can send to contain a Complete Outfit for the care of the hair.

Every man and woman can have this priceless wealth of beautiful hair if he or she will only devote two minutes a day to the use of the wonderfully successful "Harlene Hair Drill" To-day, too, you can prove the truth of this statement without fee or obligation.



SIMPLE METHOD SECURES HAIR-HEALTH.

The whole process takes no more than two minutes a day, and is enthusiastically praised by a host of "Hair-Drill" devotees for the marvellously refreshing and rejuvenating feeling this every-morning toilet exercise gives before facing the day's work.

A USEFUL AND WELCOME FREE GIFT.

You, as one of the Nation's workers, can secure one of these hair-health parcels at once by simply posting the coupon below, together with your name and address, and 6 annas in stamps, to cover cost of postage and packing of the parcel.

1. A trial bottle of "Harlene," the ideal liquid food and natural growth-promoting tonic for the hair.
2. A packet of the unrivalled "Gremax" Shampoo—the finest parrot and most soothing hair and scalp cleanser, which prepares the hair for "Hair-Drill."
3. A bottle of "Uson" Brilliance, which gives the hair a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is most beneficial to those whose scalp is "dry."
4. A copy of the newly-published "Hair-Drill" Manual—the most authoritative and clearly-written treatise on the toilet ever produced.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

I am now going to "Harlene," Ltd., 22, 23, 24 & 25, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C. 1, England. Please send me your Free "Harlene" Hair Health Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 annas in stamps to pay for postage. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NAME AND ADDRESS: _____

Write your full name and address in plain print on paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

"MONTSERRAT" LIME FRUIT JUICE

Refreshes and quenches your thirst. IT COOLS THE BLOOD AND KEEPS YOU FIT. OBTAINABLE FROM THE STORES.



MERRYWEATHERS' CANVAS HOSE PIPES

Two Brands of World-wide Repute: "DUB-SUB" and "EXTRA DUB-SUB" Lined with Best Para Rubber when required. Write for "Hints on Hose" and quotations to: MERRYWEATHER & SONS, Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.

WHAT EVERY ONE NEEDS

Is a little corrective medicine from time to time. Bodily ailments are the common lot of the majority of mankind. Fortunately, most of these ailments are not, in the beginning, serious and if taken in time are easily amenable to simple treatment. Among them are derangements of the digestive system. As soon as you feel that there is anything wrong with the stomach the best course you can adopt is to take a dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the dose of Beecham's Pills. In all probability relief will be experienced even after the dose of Beecham's Pills.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The excellent results obtained by the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS have proved them worthy of the confidence they enjoy. Specially suitable for the women a regular use of all ages. This is a well-known fact and is recommended by all. Sold everywhere in bottles, price 91d (36 pills) 1/11d (56 pills) & 2/9 (108 pills).

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION NO PANACEA FOR LABOUR UNREST

Would compulsory arbitration lead to a new era of industrial peace? The hope has not been realized in the case of Australia, according to the statements of the Hon. G. S. Beely, Minister for Labour and Industry for New South Wales, who recently arrived in England from Australia, and America, where he had been studying and inquiring into industrial problems on behalf of the New South Wales Government.

Mr. Beely believes that society can develop best on lines of individualism, rather than those of State Socialism, and that social progress depends more on education than artificial expedients.

Interviewed as to the effect of Australia's industrial arbitration laws, Mr. Beely said: "After many amendments of these laws covering nearly a quarter of a century, both employers and workmen to-day frankly admit that, as a means of securing industrial peace, compulsory enactments have failed. The strike is still, in defiance of law, the final weapon of both attack and defence of organized labour. If anything, the system has had exactly the opposite effect to what was originally anticipated. It has tended to keep employer and workman apart by substituting litigation for negotiation."

Although the laws, both in the Commonwealth and the various States, are still in operation, they are treated with good natured contempt by the strong unions, and it is generally conceded now that the compulsory laws must give way to councils of industry for different callings. These councils, subject to a national minimum wage arrived at by some representative industrial tribunal, and to maximum hours of employment prescribed by law, will arrive at voluntary agreements on the detailed working conditions of the occupations within their purview. I am not suggesting that any wholesale repeal of Australia's industrial laws is contemplated only that those sections which penalize strikes and lock-outs have failed, and will soon disappear.

Now South Wales has recently repealed the law which made all strikes illegal. It substituted a provision that strikes of public servants were unlawful under any circumstances, and that other strikes would be legal if preceded by proper notice of the dispute given to the Ministry for Labour. The Minister for Labour was authorized to call conferences, take a ballot of the members of a union as to whether the strike should be called, and in various ways try and get the parties to arrive at a settlement before work actually ceased. The scheme of the Act was to ensure that the strike was the deliberate act of men acquainted with the issue involved, and not the result of sudden impulse, or of the activity of a minority. This measure has only been in force for about ten months, and whether it will be of any real value cannot yet be stated.

"All the machinery for conciliation, for fixing a maximum standard for industry, the control of juvenile labour, and other matters of direct industrial relationship will be maintained in some form. Very few employers of labour ever want to go back to the unregulated system."

Speaking of the results of twenty years' experiments in Australia, Mr. Beely said: "Out of it all we have in a crude way evolved the idea of the national minimum. We have accepted as a fixed social principle that in some way a man should be asked or permitted to sell his labour. Except for this one achievement Australia does not claim to have solved the problem which overshadows civilisation to-day."

MOTORING FOR THE MASSES.

HENRY FORD PRODUCING A \$250 CAR.

Henry Ford will leave the present Ford Motor Co. and bring out a \$250 car. This decision, he states, was brought about by the recent court decision compelling him to divide \$19,000,000 profits.

"I have decided on the new undertaking, and as matters stand I intend to go ahead with it," said Mr. Ford.

This idea developed from the recent court decision whereby I am obliged to distribute about \$19,000,000 accumulated profits. The public will not suffer from this because as a result they will get a better car, a cheaper car and one more fully up to date than before or than is now in existence. The present Ford car was designed 12 years ago.

"The decision that caused me to make this move is because of my principle to have plenty of cash with which to do business. Of that \$19,000,000 I have distributed to myself about \$12,000,000, but I cannot in justice to myself put that back in the business, because I have no way to oblige those who own the other portion to so employ it.

"My only recourse is to get out a new car which can be sold cheaply and which will be in all details up to date. We are already looking for water power sites. The car itself is well advanced. For I have been working on it while resting here in California. We shall have a plant on the coast and stations all over the country. We propose to dot the whole world with our factories because I believe that every family should have a car and this can be done."

Columbia Batteries

Strength and Reliability

One of the most important factors in battery life is the quality of the materials used. Columbia Batteries are made from the finest materials and are built to last. They are reliable and strong, and will give you the best service for the longest time.

If you need dependable current to run your motor car, or any other electrical appliance, you will find Columbia Batteries the best. They are built to last, and will give you the best service for the longest time.

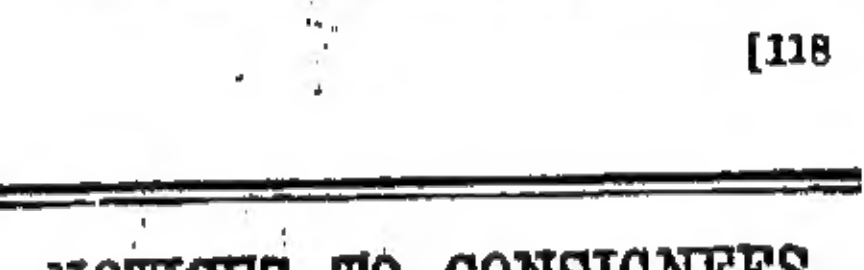
If you are looking for current to ring bells, operate telephones and signals, light lanterns, or for other uses, you will find Columbia Batteries the best. They are built to last, and will give you the best service for the longest time.

Look for the Eagle Trade-Mark. It is a guarantee of quality and service.

The Famous Spring-Clip Battery Post, shown in the illustration, is a Columbia feature that will hold the battery in place. It is a simple matter to change the battery, and the work is done in a moment.

DEALERS—Immediate delivery can be made. Write for catalogue and price list. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Ltd., 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

or direct from Columbia Carbon Co., Inc., Export Department, Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A. London Agent: "Cablegraph" Ltd.



NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd April, at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 17th, 1919. [657]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ECUADOR" VOY 12-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived

consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 22nd, 1919.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undischarged after April 23rd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [649]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 22nd, 1919.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undischarged after April 23rd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [649]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KWONGSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra basements Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 22nd, 1919.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undischarged after April 23rd, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1919. [649]

PEACH'S CURTAINS

DIRECT FROM THE LOOMS.

PRICE LIST POST FREE



CATALOGUE full of interesting illustrations. Send Direct. Buy from Actual Makers. Certainty that best.

BUYER'S GUIDE - Let us send you free of charge. Large Stocks, practical and serviceable.

LACE CURTAINS, NETS, MUSLINS, CASEMENT CURTAINS and FABRICS, CRETONNES, CARPETS, RUGS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, also HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR CLOTHING suitable for all climates, BLOUSES, etc.

Reliable Values. Attractive Designs. Our stocks are now ready to replenish your requirements.

SAMPLE PARCEL (INSURANCE AND POSTAGE PAID) 52/6

2 pairs nice quality, rich old lace designs Lace Curtains, 3 yards long.

1 pair New waterproof Curtains, adapted to any window.

1 Irish Damask Table Cloth, durable quality, size 44ins. by 80ins.

1 super quality Damask Supper Cloth, size 50ins. by 100ins.

6 Danish Serviettes, neat design, size 20ins. by 20ins.

MARVELLOUS VALUE. 52/6 Postage Paid. Write NOW for Catalogue.

60 years Old Established Shippers to all parts. All classes of Household goods. Complete and thoroughly dependable service for Empire Trade. Send your Order direct. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SAML PEACH & SONS, 694 THE LOOMS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

FOR NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"

will be despatched for NEW YORK about end of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

[698]

SHIPS

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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(MILLETT & BUCKNELL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... "BASSANO" ... sailing about 20th April.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KWANGSHAN"	On 20th Apr. D'light.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"OHANGCHOW"	On 21st Apr. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 24th Apr. Noon.
WHAIRAI, CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 25th Apr. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIYAN" ... (Capt. A. H. Stewart) ... SUNDAY, 20th Apr. at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	Apr. 23rd, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	May 1st, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	May 15th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	May 29th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 141

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Building, Chater Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	"Leave Hongkong about 1919"	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NELLORE	27th April.	2nd June.	10th June.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 tons	21st Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMUKARA MARU 12,410 tons	18th Apr. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	IYOIMARU 12,320 tons	18th Apr. at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	ATSTUA MARU 15,980 tons	3rd May at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSTONVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 2,600 tons	22nd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TOYO MARU	Fri. 25th April.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SHIMBU MARU	Sun. 27th Apr. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	RANGOON MARU	End on April.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and speedily equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEW SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1st SUWA MARU ... Mon. 25th May, at 11 A.M.

1st Omitting Manila and/or Seattle.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 101, and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOREA MARU	20,000	27th April, From YAMAHA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April, From YAMAHA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May, From YAMAHA.
TENYO MARU	22,000	5th May.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	21st May.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIQUA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	July 12th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2276.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" 10,000 tons	On or about 20th May.
	"SPHINX" 20,000 tons	do.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "PAUL LECAT" 20,000 tons ... On or about 12th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"CHIEF MARU" ... Sunday, 27th April.
"AMUR MARU" ... Tuesday, 29th May.
"AMUR MARU" call Marseilles.
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.
"INAHO MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 16th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"INAHO MARU" ... Monday, 5th May.
"KASADO MARU" ... Tuesday, 6th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SHISEN MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th May.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"GANGES MARU" ... Sunday, 25th May.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Saturday, 19th April, 1 P.M.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd April.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama.
"BURMA MARU" ... Monday, 28th April.
"NANKING MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 24th April, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 20th April, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
H.K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... June 16th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... April 22nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1543.

Prince's Buildings

